CALIFORNIA
OIL WORLD

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH
FOR TIMELY, COMPLETE
OIL NEWS COVERAGE

PETROLEUM PUBLISHERS, INC.
MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
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SECOND ISSUE
JANUARY, 1950
VOL. 43 • NO. 2
WHOLE NO. 1792

California Oil World is published twice a month at 2404 West 7th St., Los Angeles 5, California. Entered as Second-Class Matter, April 29th, 1944, at the post office at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription price $1 per year in U. S. and possession, $2 in foreign countries, including Canada. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

January 31st, 1950
Telephone DUnkirk 2-6218

Washington Highlights

In a special message to Congress, President Truman has asked for a 10-year synthetic rubber program as a national security measure. He recommended that synthetic rubber plants be sold to private industry as quickly as possible. The Chief Executive requested new legislation to supplant the present Rubber act expiring June 30. He asked Congress to enact laws for a period of 10 years providing adequate protection of the national security and to contribute to the development of "a vigorous, competitive, and privately owned synthetic rubber industry." Government plants throughout the nation include a plant at Torrance, California. President Truman was of the opinion the Air Force should be given priority on the California butadiene plant. The plant would be used as a ramjet testing ground facility.

Representative Gossett, Democrat of Texas, has proposed a pronounced boost in the excise tax on petroleum imports. He has introduced a bill which is designed to protect domestic independent operators as well as raise $300,000,000 revenue annually, the Congressman stated. Under the proposal the import duty on crude and residual fuel oil would be raised from 10½ cents to $1.05 a barrel. The tax on gasoline and other motor fuels would rise from 1½ cents to 2½ cents a gallon. Lubricating oils would go from 2 cents to 4 cents a gallon.

Interior Secretary Oscar L. Chapman spoke on "California Legislative Water Problems" at the Southern California Jackson Day dinner January 23 at Los Angeles. Chapman was guest of honor as well as principal speaker at the Democratic annual party fund raising affair.

Senator Taft of Ohio has been named chairman of a group of 15 Republican Senators who will aid in the drafting of a party policy statement for Congressional elections in 1950. The 15-man Senator group will work with a nine-member House committee and a group of 15 members named by Chairman Guy Gabrielson of the Republican National Committee.

Representative Engle, Democrat of California, has been appointed chairman of the House SubCommittee on Public Lands. Engle headed the Mining SubCommittee last year.

Nacilbupers is the word coined by Representative Huber, Democrat of Ohio, to describe those favoring a union between Republicans and Southern Democrats. He explained that a nacilbuper is a Republican spelled backwards. He did make clear his attitude toward them or how they should be treated.

Increasing for the third consecutive week, business loans rose $75,000,000 in the seven days period ending December 14, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Hearing planned by the Interior Department to speed up oil and gas leases on public land has been postponed indefinitely. The hearing was originally scheduled for December 1 and then postponed. Debate was to have focused on a proposed new non-competitive oil and gas lease form as an amendment to current regulations. Oscar Chapman went into office December 1 and this change in Secretary of the Department of Interior has revised views on the matter and it is indicated that the hearing may never be held.

Charles B. Rayner, former State Department petroleum consultant, is the new chief of the petroleum section of the National Security Resources Board, succeeding Col. Gus Vogel. Vogel, who more recently was Washington representative for the American Independent Oil Company, is the first civilian to head the oil section. This section is now incorporated in the general energy division.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines announces that the value of crude oil produced at the well during 1949 was about 4.7 billion dollars or an average of $2.54 per barrel. The natural gas industry marketed in the year 6 trillion cubic feet of gas. This was a boost of 12 per cent above 1948. Output of the natural gasoline industry rose about 6 per cent over 1948 to a record high of 6.5 trillion gallons.

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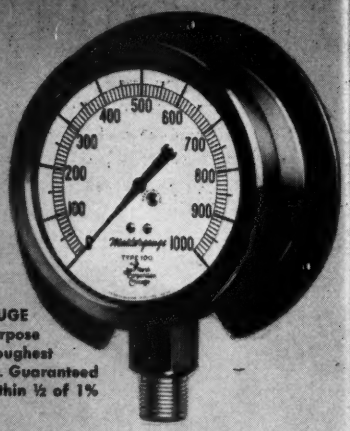

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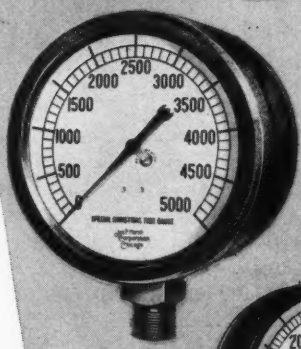

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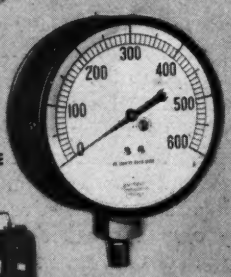
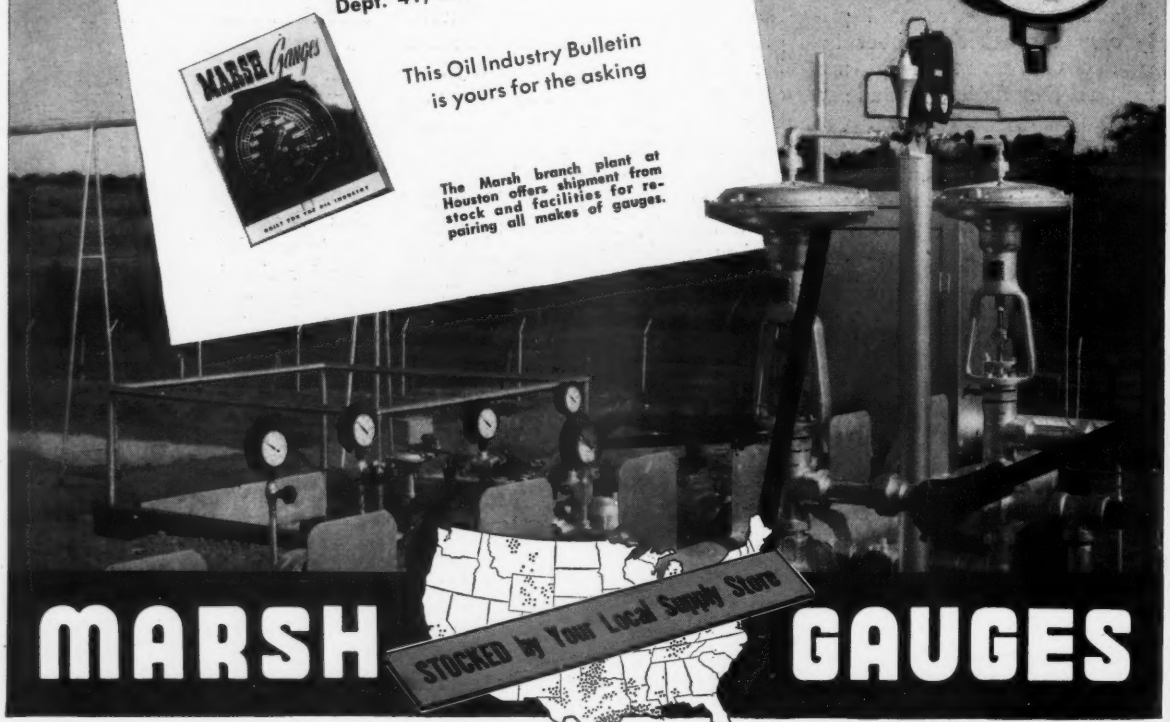


OIL COUNTRY BOILER GAUGE



MARSH GAUGES

Interpretation of Temperature Surveys in Producing Wells

By Clarence R. Dale

Temperature measurement in wells can add materially to the information necessary for successful production practices. In some wells the temperature anomalies in fluid or gas columns are of sufficient magnitude with the well in a normal producing condition to give the desired information. In other cases it is necessary to produce the well in such a manner as to create substantial temperature changes in order to record anomalies of sufficient magnitude for easy interpretation. In the examples only one condition is set up in each case. In some of the surveys more than one condition is shown. In actual practice there may be several sets of conditions that must be considered in the interpretation of the survey. The shut-in temperature gradient is used to aid in the interpretation and is not necessarily the geothermal gradient. The shut-in survey may disclose conditions such as fluid or gas migration, holes in casing or other information that might not be indicated in the flowing survey. In most fields the geothermal gradient varies at different locations and it is not advisable to try to establish a geothermal gradient to use with the flowing surveys over large areas. It is better practice to use the shut-in survey as a comparative curve. In the illustrations the shut-in gradient is considered to have assumed the position of the geothermal gradient. When shut-in surveys are made from the surface, temperatures considerably lower than the temperature of the atmosphere can be expected to be encountered in some wells for several hundred feet. This condition in some instances is due to surface waters; and in cases where considerable gas is being produced, the cooling effect at the surface connections may be found to extend some distance down into the well.

In making interpretations of temperature measurements the conditions above and below the maximum anomaly must be taken into consideration. There is a certain amount of convection in a fluid or gas column that causes the temperature changes to be gradual rather than sharp. When measurements are

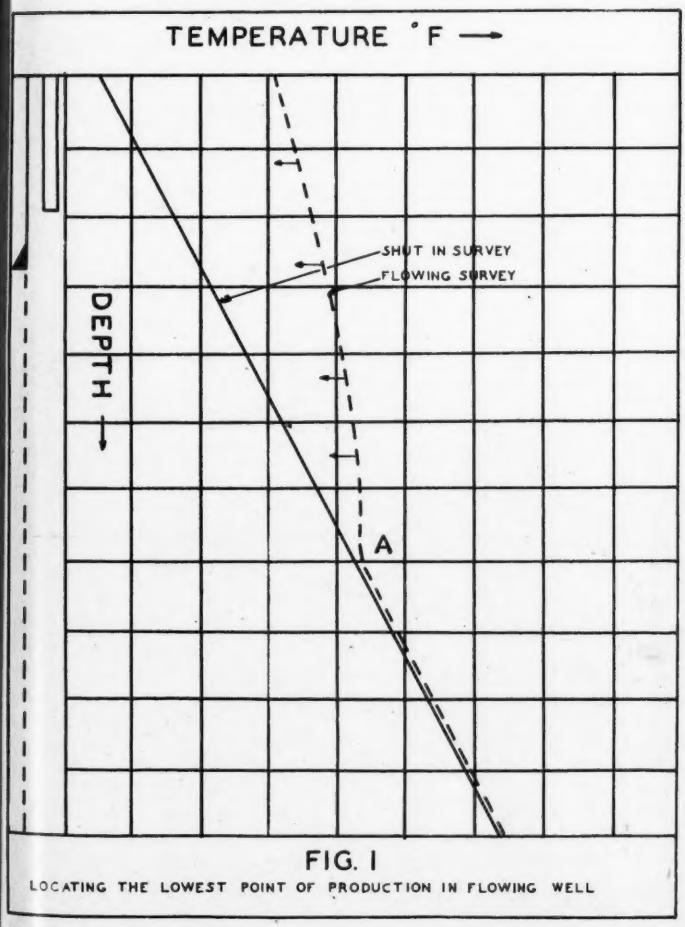


FIG. 1
LOCATING THE LOWEST POINT OF PRODUCTION IN FLOWING WELL

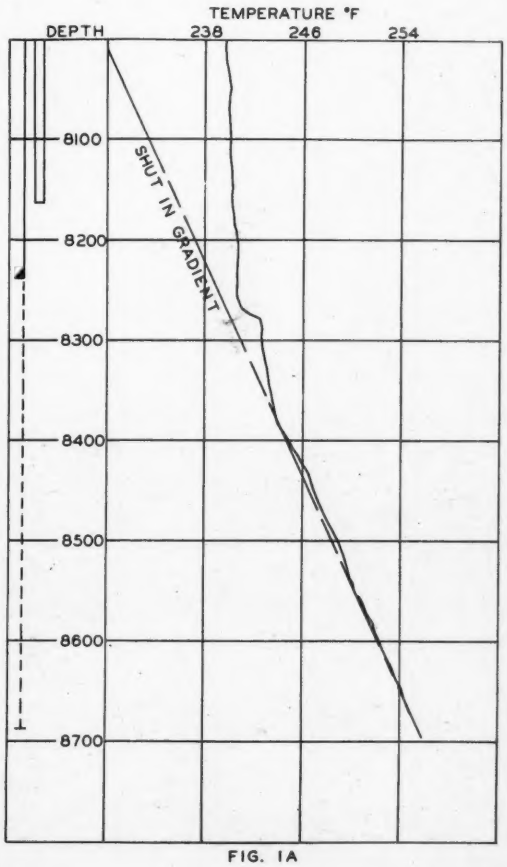


FIG. 1A

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taken through one or more strings of pipe there is some thermal conduction away from the point where the greatest change is taking place. However if the instrument is in fluid and there is fluid between the strings of pipe, thermal conduction seems to have little effect on the shape of the recorded temperature curves.

The angle and position of the flowing and shut-in gradients is usually far more important than any minute temperature anomalies that may be recorded. There are cases where temperature anomalies of less than 1°F are very significant but they usually are part of a definite gradient change. Another exception occurs on shut-in surveys where temperature anomalies indicating a sharp decrease in temperature are often recorded where gas is leaking through collars or small holes in the casing.

Locating the Lowest Point of Production in Flowing Well

In order to locate the lowest point from which a well is producing by temperature measurements, it is necessary to make both flowing and shut-in surveys. The flowing survey should be made after the well has produced for a sufficient length of time to allow the temperatures to come into thermal equlibrium. The shape of the flowing gradient from the source of the flow to the surface varies with the different fluids or gas that are being produced. Usually for some distance above the source the gradient is nearly vertical, and then due to loss of heat it assumes a long sweeping curve of decreasing temperature to the surface. The vertical stretch of the gradient is longer for water than for oil or gas because of water's greater capacity for retaining heat. The shut-in survey should be made twenty-four (24) hours or longer after the well is shut-in, in order to allow the gradient to drift to the position of the geothermal gradient. In the example Fig. 1, the flowing gradient starts at the lowest point of production "A," and below the producing area both the flowing and shut-in curves will be parallel and will follow the shut-in temperature gradient. Small arrows on the flowing gradient of Fig. 1 show the direction of drift of the flowing gradient when the well is shut in. Fig. 1A is a survey made in a well producing approximately 200 barrels of oil and 800 MCF of gas. The flowing and shut-in gradients diverge at 8375 feet, the lowest point of oil production. At 8275 feet the sharp change in the flowing gradient is due to gas entering the well, and above this point the gradient assumes an almost vertical position through the area surveyed.

If the tubing extends into the producing zone, the same results can

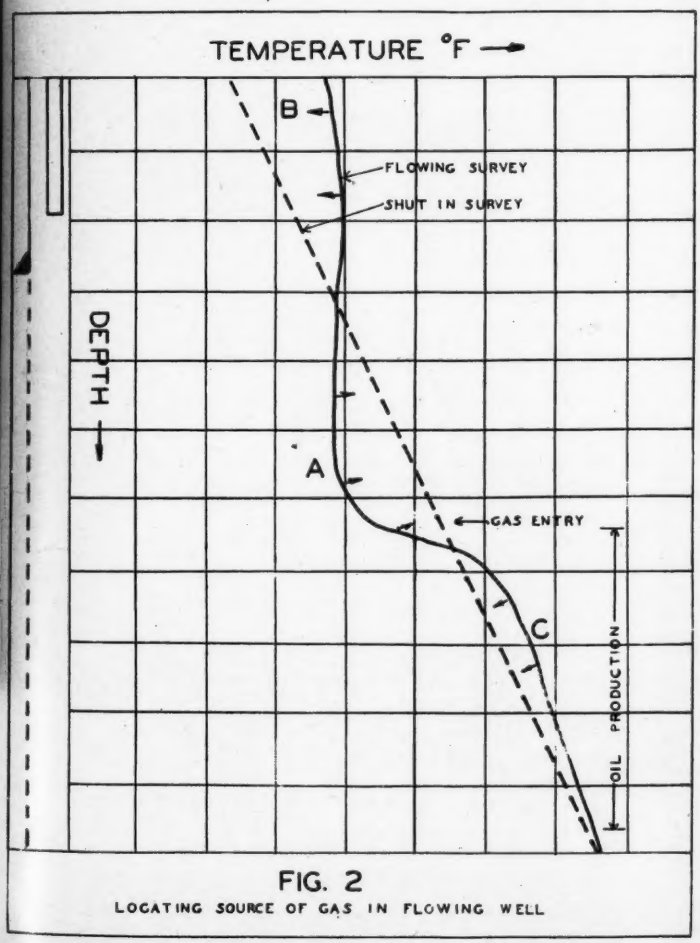

FIG. 2
LOCATING SOURCE OF GAS IN FLOWING WELL

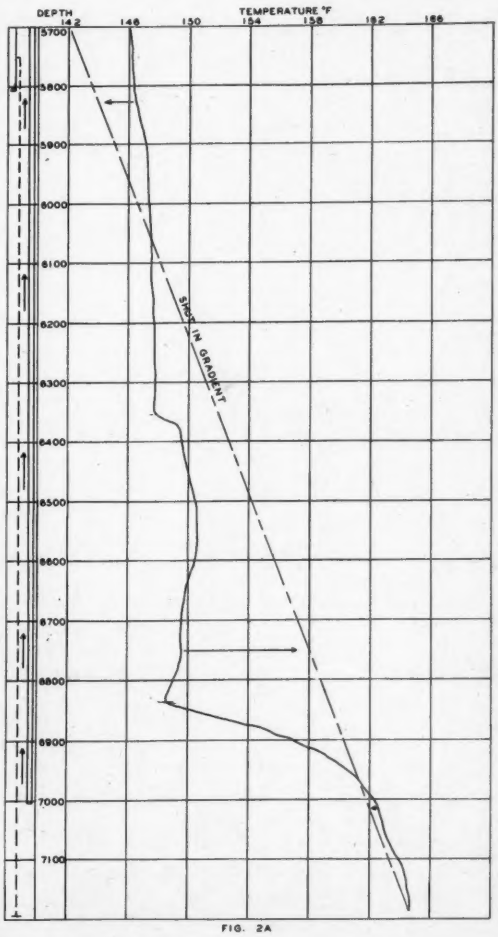

FIG. 2A

UNIVERSAL REFINING FACTS

A TEN DAY RUN!

TEN DAYS CONTINUOUS RUN OF REFINING EQUIPMENT WAS REALLY A RECORD BACK IN 1919 WHEN THE FIRST UNIVERSAL DUBBS UNIT PROVED THE ADVANTAGES OF THERMAL CRACKING IN A DEMONSTRATION AT INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS. SINCE THOSE EARLY YEARS, UNIVERSAL HAS PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PETROLEUM REFINING PROCESSES... WORK THAT HAS DONE MUCH TO HELP THE INDUSTRY BREAK RECORD AFTER RECORD IN THE CONTINUOUS OPERATION OF PROCESSING UNITS.

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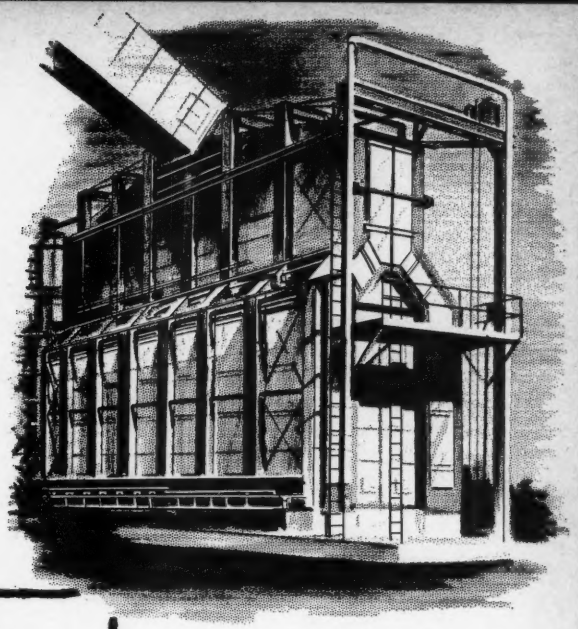

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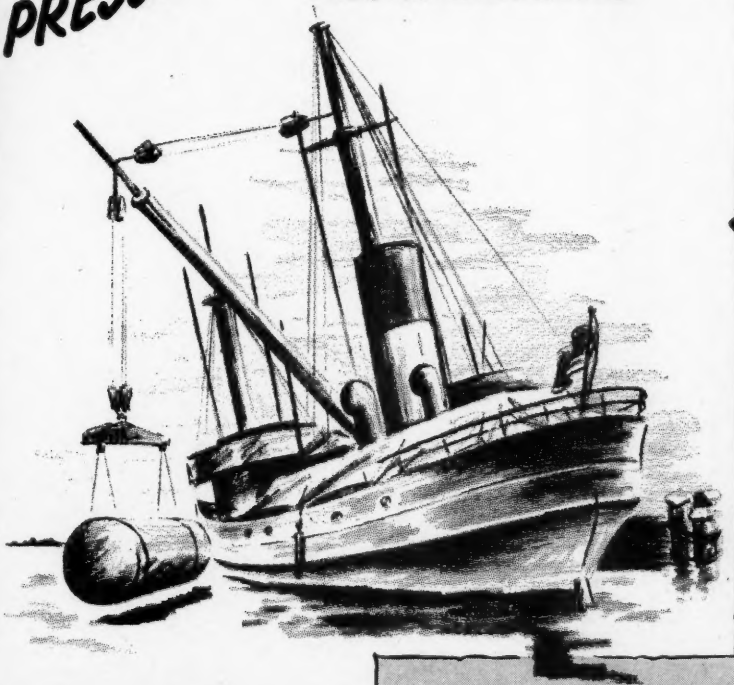

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be obtained by producing the well through the casing and running the instrument through the tubing with the tubing shut in. When a well has been producing through the tubing with the tubing extending into the producing zone, and fluid is moving downward over considerable distance to the bottom of the tubing, an abnormal gradient is established that sometimes requires more than 24 hours of shut-in time to drift to the position of the geothermal gradient. Under these condiions it is better practice to allow more shut-in time before the shut-in survey is made.

Locating the Source of Gas In Flowing Wells

In order to record a temperature anomaly at the point of gas entry, there must be a lower pressure in the well than exists in the formation. The expansion of the gas as it enters the well results in the lower temperature that is recorded at the source due to difference in pressure. Under most conditions only the bottom of the gas entry can be established, and other data such as the electrical log must be used to define the upper limits of the entry. The amount of temperature anomaly that can be recorded is contingent on several conditions: first, the amount of gas being produced; second, the amount of gas in relation to the amount of fluid production; and third, the area over which the gas is entering the well. A small volume of gas entering the well from a sand one foot thick will produce a substantial cooling effect, while the same amount of gas coming in from a 50-foot sand may not have enough cooling to cause more than a slight change in gradient.

Where considerable oil or water is flowing from below a gas source, the rising fluid has a tendency to reduce the amount of anomaly caused by the expanding gas as was the case in the well shown in Fig. 1A. The example Fig. 2 shows a substantial change in the gradient due to the cooling effect of the expanding gas as it enters the well. Where fluid is being produced below the gas, the flowing gradient will be higher than the shut-in gradient to a point just below the bottom of the source of gas as shown at "C." When the well is shut in the temperatures drift toward the geothermal or shut-in gradient. When the temperature on the flowing gradient is below that of the shut-in gradient, the transfer of the heat will cause the temperatures on the flowing gradient to move up, as at "A," and where the flowing gradient has a higher temperature than the shut-in gradient, the curve will move back, as at "B" and "C." If there is no production of fluid from below the gas entry, the flowing and shut-in gradients will be parallel and will follow the shut-in gradient to the bottom of the well. The well shown in Fig. 2A was producing 125 barrels of oil and had a gas oil ratio of 22,000 cu. feet per barrel. During the survey the well was produced through the casing and the instrument run through the tubing which was shut in. The gas was entering the well at two points, 6835 feet and 6355 feet, with the oil being produced from the lower part of the well. The arrows show the direction of drift of the flowing gradient when the well was shut in.

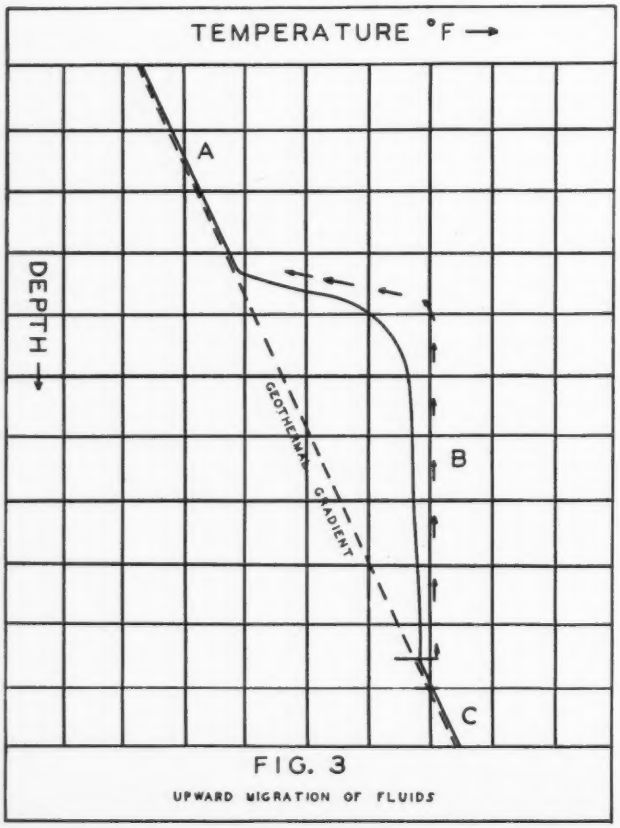


FIG. 3
UPWARD MIGRATION OF FLUIDS

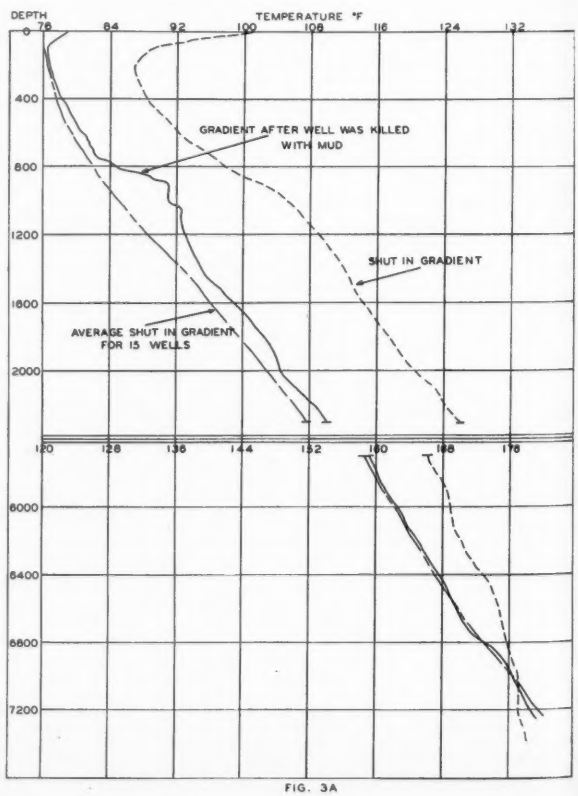


FIG. 3A

Upward Migration

Upward migration of fluids or gas in a well can be detected by a shut-in temperature survey. When a well is shut-in, the gradient after a period of time will normally assume the position of the geothermal gradient. If there is an upward movement of fluid from one point to another, the gradient will assume the position of a flowing gradient "B" in Fig. 3. from the point of entry to the point at which the fluid is leaving the well. Above and below the area through which the fluid movement is taking place, the gradient will follow the geothermal gradient, as at "A" and "C." The presence of several strings of pipe does not affect the results so long as the well is shut in. The distance which the fluid travels will govern the amount of temperature difference between the migrating fluid gradient and the geothermal gradient. A survey on the well shown in Fig. 3A was made with the well shut-in, and the record indicated a flowing gradient from the producing zone to a point near the surface. The well was killed with mud and another survey made which disclosed that the migration was still taking place through an area from 1450 feet, or lower, to 800 feet. The tubing was pulled and the casing tested, and a hole was found at 900 feet. An average shut-in gradient was used in making the interpretation of the conditions in this well.

Downward Migration.

Downward migration is also recorded by making a temperature survey while the well is shut in. Above the source of the migrating fluid, the temperature will follow the geothermal gradient, as at "A" in Fig. 4. As the fluid migrates downward it cools the area "B" down to the point where it leaves the well. Below the migration area the temperature will again follow the geothermal gradient, as at "C." The exact point of entry of downward migrating fluids is usually difficult to detect because the entering fluid, unless accompanied by gas, does not produce a temperature anomaly, and the divergence of fluid gradient "B" and the geothermal gradient is very gradual. As in the case of upward migration the amount of temperature difference between the gradient of the migrating fluid and the geothermal gradient is dependent on the distance the fluid is migrating. In wells where fluids are migrating short distances it is sometimes difficult to detect the movement by temperature measurements. The survey made on the well shown in Fig. 4A shows a downward migration from a point below 400 feet to about 1500 feet. Although the casing has not failed in this well, the movement of water behind the casing sets up conditions that may eventually cause failure. Water acts as an electrolyte which soon becomes neutralized if there is no replacement; but if the water is moving, it becomes an active electrolyte and has a deteriorating effect on the casing.

Locating Holes in Casing or Tubing By Gas Injection Temperature Method.

In Fig. 5 the gas is shown being injected in the annulus "A" between the tubing and the casing, and returned to the surface outside "B" of the casing. In this case the tem-

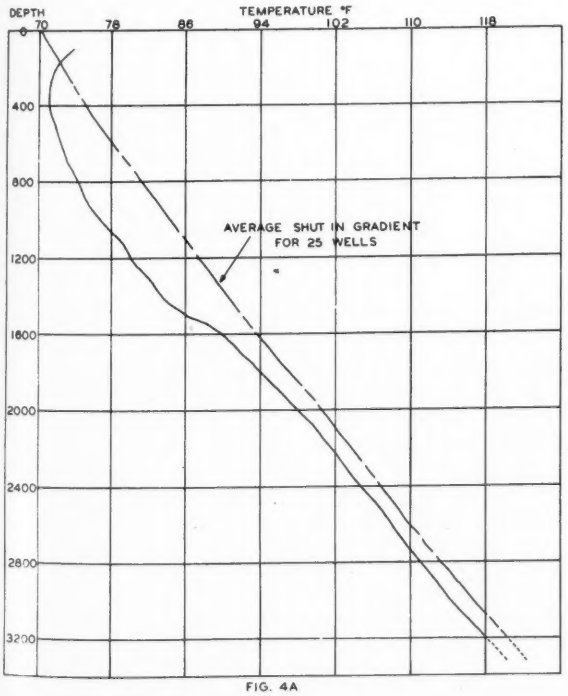


FIG. 4A

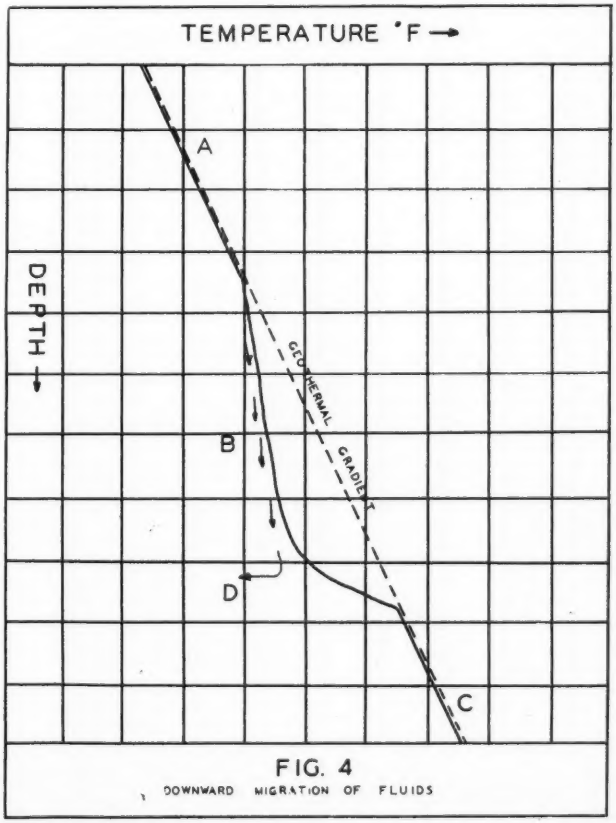
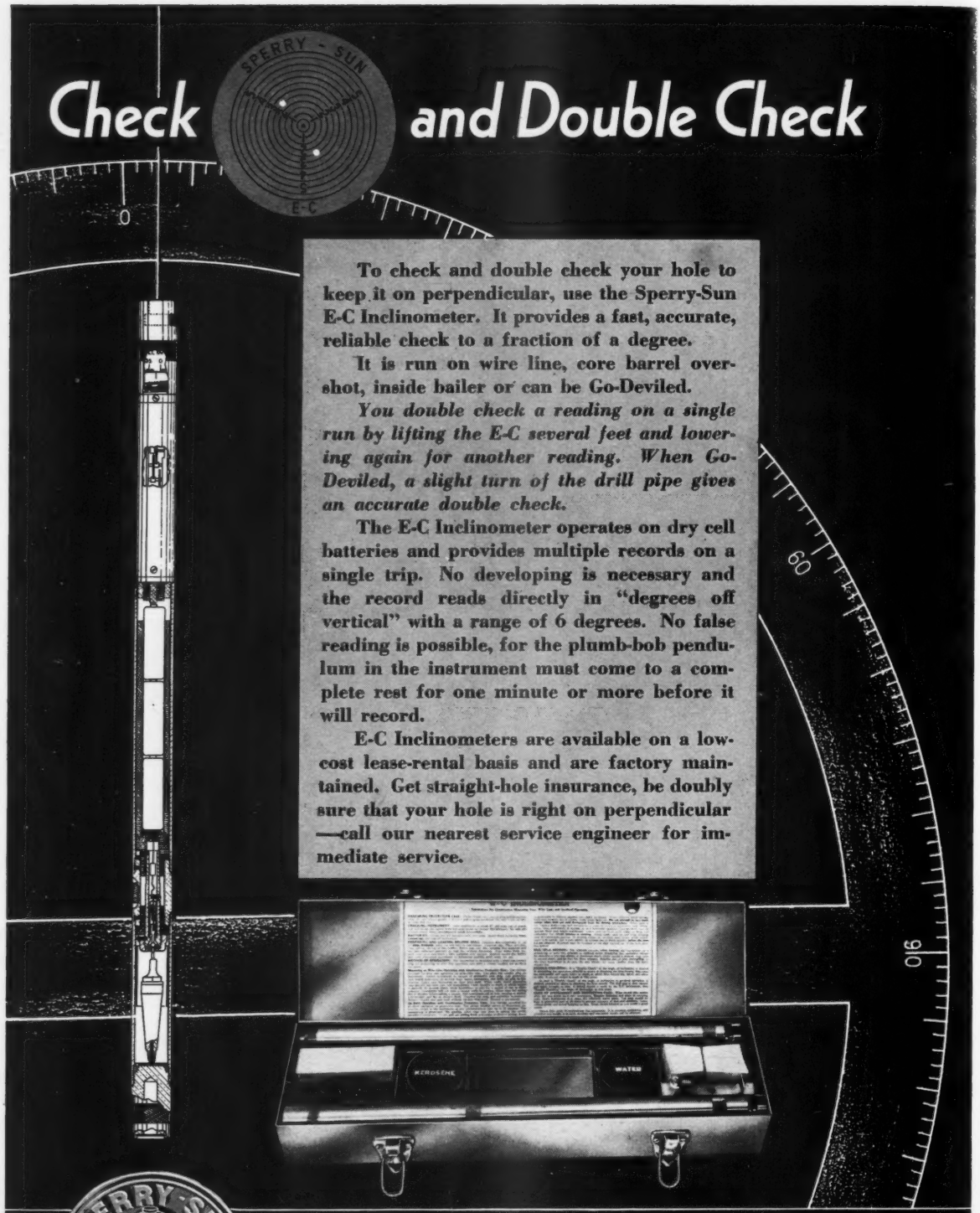


FIG. 4
DOWNWARD MIGRATION OF FLUIDS

Check and Double Check



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The E-C Inclinometer operates on dry cell batteries and provides multiple records on a single trip. No developing is necessary and the record reads directly in "degrees off vertical" with a range of 6 degrees. No false reading is possible, for the plumb-bob pendulum in the instrument must come to a complete rest for one minute or more before it will record.

E-C Inclinometers are available on a low-cost lease-rental basis and are factory maintained. Get straight-hole insurance, be doubly sure that your hole is right on perpendicular —call our nearest service engineer for immediate service.

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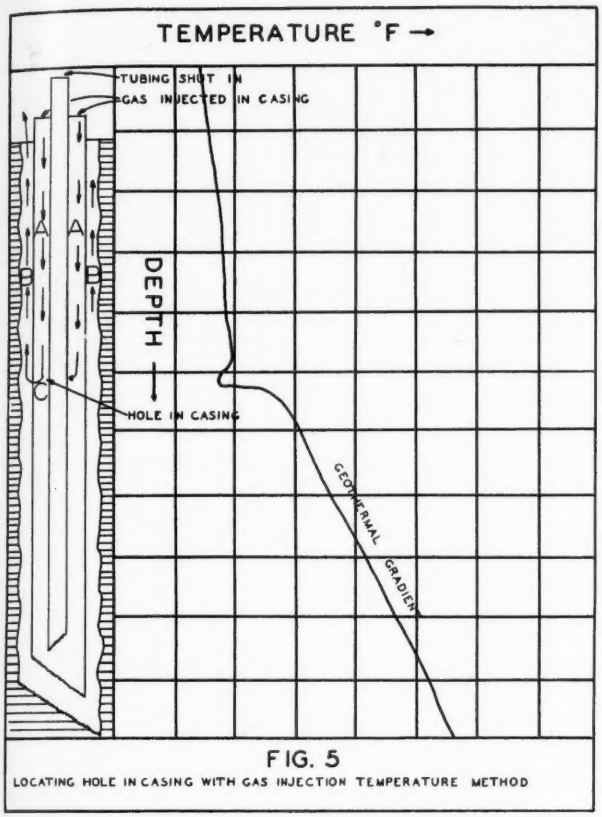

FIG. 5
LOCATING HOLE IN CASING WITH GAS INJECTION TEMPERATURE METHOD

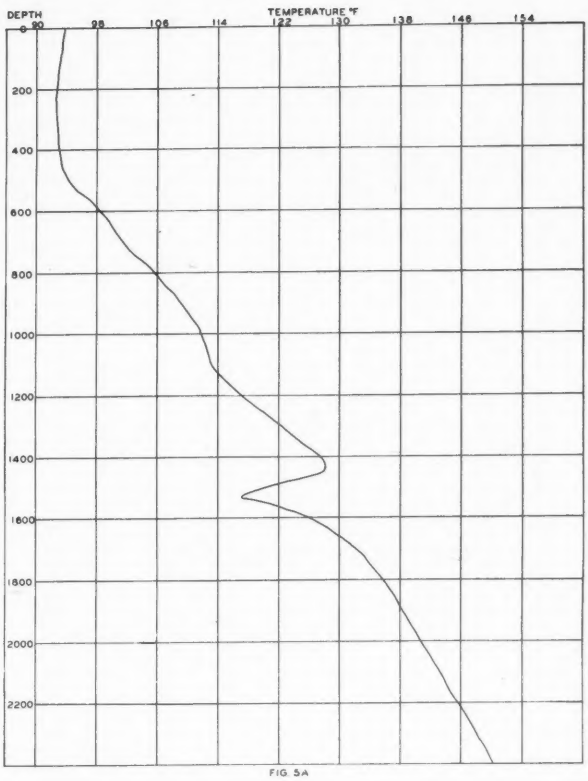

FIG. 5A

perature survey should be made through the tubing with the tubing shut in. The same results would be obtained if the tubing were not in the well and the temperature survey were run in the casing. In some wells the gas going out through the hole in the casing will go into the formation and will not return to the surface, but this does not affect the results. When there are several strings of casing in a well ,each string can be tested for holes by this method. The temperature curve on Fig. 5 shows a steep gradient down to the hole "C" in the casing where a substantial anomaly is indicated and below this point the temperatures assume the position of the geothermal gradient. During the time the survey was being made on the well shown in Fig. 5A, gas was being injected in the casing and out through a hole at 1530 feet. The injected gas was not being returned to the surface but was going away into the formation. The instrument was run in the tubing with the tubing shut in.

When a well is producing considerable gas and a hole in the tubing is suspected, the following method provides another simple means of locating the hole. First place a removable plug in the tubing as low as possible, and flow the well through the tubing. If the flow continues, a temperature survey will indicate the point at which the gas is passing through the hole from the casing into the tubing.

There are many other conditions in the producing well that can be determined by the use of temperature measurements if the surveys are made with the proper type of equipment and with careful planning of the jobs in order to secure the best results.

Calder Test Redrills On

Redrilling has reached a depth of 8000 ft. in the General Petroleum Sturdevant No. 61-26 on Sec. 26-29s-25e in the Calder area. The venture was carried originally to 8811 ft. and in so doing the Stevens oil sand was topped at 8771 ft. An easterly extension is the goal of the well.

West Edison Well Finaled

Mark Morris has finished his Brandt No. 2 well on Sec. 22-30s-29e at West Edison. The project is pumping oil at an unestimated rate from a plugged depth of 3130 ft. Original bottom is 3379 ft. The Chanac was topped at 2870 ft., oil sand from 2989 to 3120 ft. and gray Santa Margarita was topped at 3332 ft.

Pyramid Hills Wildcat Listed

Pacific Oil & Gas Development Corporation of San Francisco has started another test well in the Pyramid Hills area of Kings County on Sec. 28-24s-18e. It is tagged Hand No. 76-28. Fairview Exploration's No. 6-A on Sec. 17-24s-18e has been completed at 771 ft. for an unestimated yeld.

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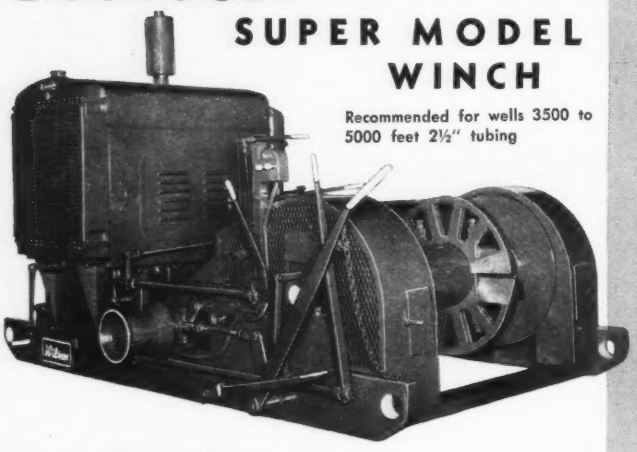
Recommended for wells 3500 to 5000 feet 2½" tubing

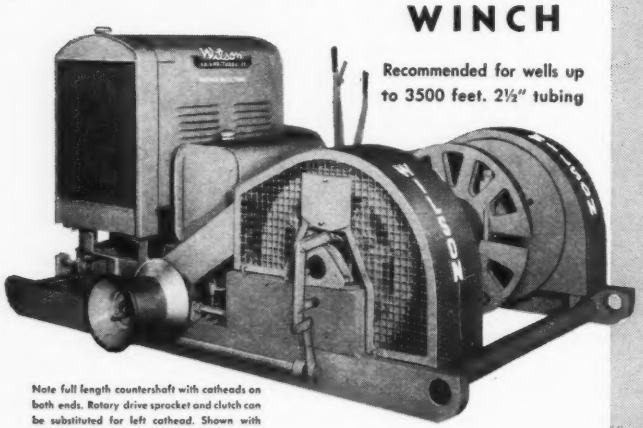


Write for New Wilson 1950 Catalog

Wilson

SENIOR MODEL WINCH

Recommended for wells up to 3500 feet. 2½" tubing



Note full length countershaft with catheads on both ends. Rotary drive sprocket and clutch can be substituted for left cathead. Shown with seat control. Derrick Floor control is standard.

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With Drilling Contractors

The merits and faults of a code of ethics for any given group or industry is dwelt upon by Brad Mills, executive vice president of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors, in the Drilling Contractor, the association's publication. Although much has been said on the subject, no way has ever been found to enforce such a voluntary set of regulations, Mills said. He pointed out that to many companies and individuals a code of this type smacks of regimentation, regulation and restraint; while to others it is the utopian way out of trouble or chaos. "Both schools of thought are wrong, since somewhere down the middle of the road lies a legitimate way to stabilization and order, even to prosperity," he said. "Application of sound business practices to any company's operations is the only course that can be depended upon in a crisis. This even includes the Golden Rule and a genuine desire to uphold every operating standard. Our own shortcomings often prompt us to seek some form of collectivism designed to share the sounder efforts of others. When things are going well, everybody wants to proceed on his own, but when the tide turns and the sledding gets rough, there is a tendency to ask for unwarranted aid or guidance from a fancied new order of some kind. By yielding to a desire for quick improvement, it is easy to become involved from another angle."

Explaining that all of the foregoing perhaps does not apply to the drilling industry, the association executive warned that enough does apply to give the AAODC some concern. He held that every contractor who works sensibly for himself is working indirectly for all contractors. He added that the contractor is helping to bring order and stability to the industry by setting a standard that will injure neither another contractor nor the oil companies for which they both drill. The drilling business must be kept open and competitive, Mills asserted, but it is important that each contractor share a burden of responsibility that goes with an operating program. He said this means the contractor must know his costs and observe common sense economics in every-day practices. No code of ethics can help permanently any industry that does not first try to help itself, the AAODC executive concluded.

Drilling contractors here and there throughout the country have found plenty of food for argument in a recent statement of an Oklahoma geologist. The geologist, Dr. C. W. Tomlinson of Ardmore, Oklahoma, president of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, recently stated that closer spacing of wells in many American fields would permit more economical and thorough oil recovery. Bearing out the viewpoint of many contractors, the oil geologist stated that 40 years of conservation "propaganda" 'had cost the nation millions of barrels of oil. Tomlinson said that wide spacing of wells was advisable to deep holes producing from fissures in lime formation. However, in fields where the oil comes from subterranean reservoirs, such as the Ashley field, Utah, and Colorado's Rangley field, close spacing should be practiced in the opinion of the geologists. Tomlinson pointed out that expert reservoir engineers have found that the gas or water pressure forcing oil to the surface usually lost most of its efficiency in widely-spaced well districts. Encountered friction in pushing the oil a great distance was responsible for the loss, the geologists stated. A decade ago the Federal Bureau of Mines published a recommendation for wide spacing of wells. A new bureau publication coming out soon may reverse its stand in some instances, according to reports. Tomlinson's remarks on well spacing were made in Salt Lake, Utah.

Fred Manning, California and Rocky Mountain area contract driller and oil producer, has left the Episcopal Hospital in Denver, following several weeks' treatment for a gall bladder ailment.

K. L. Kellogg & Sons is the drilling contractor on Seaboard Oil's Kirschenmann No. 1, three miles north of South Cuyama on Sec. 7-10n-26w.

Severns Drilling Company, on its own account, is drilling Armstrong No. 1 on Sec. 14-3s-1w in the East Coyotte field.

Clyde Hall is the contractor for Rothschild Oil Company on Chapman No. 1, a wildcat well near Fullerton on Sec. 26-3s-1w, Orange County.

The Lewis Welch Lazy R G Ranch No. 2 on Sec. 19-6n-28w at San Marcos in Santa Barbara County is drilling under contract with Coastal Drilling Company. It is down around 4600 feet.

In the Loveland area of Larimer county, Charles Lavington plugged his wildcat after failing to get commercial gas production from the Basal Hygiene. The venture went to 1811 feet. Gardner Bros. abandoned a farmout from Carter in the Chimney Creek area in Routt county at 2065 feet.

Amerada Petroleum completed a shut-in gas well in the Asbury Creek area of Mesa county (14-9s-101w). The well tested two million cubic feet daily from the Dakota sandstone, and was one of the two discoveries made in Colorado last year. The other was at Oak Creek in Routt county, where Havenstrite Oil Co. completed a Morrison discovery pumping 250 bbl. daily of 38 gravity oil. Havenstrite is now drilling below 6,000 feet on a second well in the area.

Rocky Mountain NEWS

Colorado—Idaho—Montana—New Mexico—Utah—Wyoming—Western Canada

The Powder River Basin of northeastern Wyoming looms as the most active wildcatting area in the Rocky Mountain region in the months ahead, following recent discovery of oil in Glenrock and new strikes along the western edge of the Basin.

Continental Oil Co., has completed its first Wall Creek producer in the Sussex field north of Salt Creek, making four pay horizons in this area. The well, No. 10, flowed 144 barrels per day of 40.5 gravity oil through perforations opposite the Wall Creek sand between 6375-6409 following acidizing.

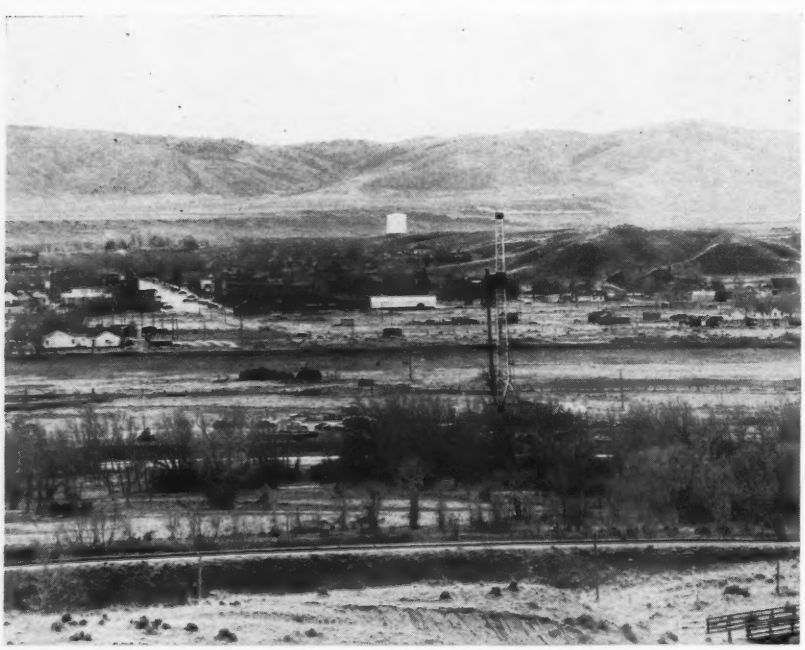
Delhi Oil Co. of Dallas previously had chalked up the third pay sand with a wildcat discovery two miles south of the Sussex Unit. It was completed for 400 barrels per day from the Sussex sand, the topmost horizon. Continental earlier had established production from the Shannon and Lakota sands. Delhi is drilling an offset in its new pool south of Sussex and has staked location for a third well, while Continental has embarked on another venture four miles south of the Sussex Unit, at Meadow Creek.

Amerada Petroleum brought in its first well of any consequence in Wyoming after spending millions in exploration and drilling during the last few years. The well was a wildcat two miles south of production in the Sage Spring Creek Unit along the west side of the Powder River Basin, and southeast of Teapot Dome. It was completed flowing 136 barrels per day of 36 gravity crude, through 2-inch tubing. Earlier the firm had completed two small pumping wells in the Sage Spring Creek area.

These developments spurred interest in the south and west sides of the Powder River Basin and are certain to lead to a number of interesting wildcats this year. Most of the likely areas are leased solidly, but several majors are reported making farm-out deals with independents in order to meet drilling committments.

Far West Oil Co. of Casper, which was organized only a year ago, has completed a deal with Continental to drill an 8,500 foot Dakota-Lakota test on a block of acreage immediately southeast of the town of Glenrock. Far West is headed by William Curry, formerly with Atlantic Refining, and has developed substantial production in the Fiddler Creek field on the northeast side of the Powder River Basin during the past year, with Hancock Oil Co. of California as a partner.

Phillips Petroleum has made location for its first town-lot well in the northeast section of Glenrock following action of the Glenrock town council approving an ordinance requiring 40-acre spacing. This will allow nine wells to be drilled in the town. The ordinance was adopted only after vigorous opposition from several interests who wanted to throw the town "wide open" for drilling, or who demanded 20-acre spacing or less. Phillips, however, held the "trump card." The firm had already leased about 90 per cent of the lots in town with a five-year drilling agreement, and also leased most of the acreage surrounding the town. A battery of topflight Phillips officials attended a packed meeting of the town and explained their views on spacing. The firm is



GLENROCK DISCOVERY: Steelco Drilling Co.'s wildcat discovery on the outskirts of Glenrock, a small town in central Wyoming, touched off a leasing boom along the south side of the Powder River Basin. Even town lots which found no buyers a few months ago were selling for $1,500 and up. The Glenrock town council is considering an ordinance specifying 20-acre spacing in town-lot drilling, which would permit nine wells to be drilled inside the town. Steelco's well logged 25 feet of rich saturation in the Muddy sand below 7206 feet.

following the 40-acre spacing pattern in developing the field. Wyoming has no specific regulations governing well-spacing.

Steelco Drilling Co. of Chicago, which took the lid off the Glenrock boom, is drilling ahead on two offsets north and east of the town, while Phillips is drilling another offset a quarter-mile from the discovery. So far Steelco has not sold a barrel of oil from its discovery well, located north of the town and only a quarter-mile from Continental's refinery. The Stanolind pipeline, which runs past the well, was reported filled to capacity.

The Steelco discovery well is estimated to have a potential of 600 barrels per day, nearly 40 gravity light green oil, although no accurate production gauges have been made, it was learned from Tom Hynes, toolpusher.

One of the prospective operators in the Glenrock town lot drilling play is G. W. Johnson, known as the "Strip King of Illinois." Johnson, who heads the Glenwood Oil Co., acquired leases to 48 lots in Glenrock and is making arrangements with Phillips to drill one of the 40-acre blocks. He acquired his title in Illinois by success in picking up odd strips and corners of land, such as county roads, parcels incorrectly surveyed, and even cemetery lots.

Pierre LaFleiche, state mineral supervisor, called the Glenrock ordinance a wise step in the public interest which would protect the correlative rights of property owners and royalty holders and safeguard health and safety rules for the townspeople.

He told a town meeting that "Any person who insists on drilling a well on one town lot is not a good citizen, for he knows that he cannot spend $100,000 to drill a 7,000 foot well just to get the oil under his own lot—but must depend on draining the oil from his neighbor's land."

Among Phillips executives who appeared before the Glenrock meeting were C. D. Demet, vice president in charge of production; Herman Cadler, head petroleum engineer; C. O. Starke, head of the land department; Don McBride, crude oil purchasing and sales, from Bartlesville; Charles Corbett, Rocky Mountain division landman; Claude Peevey, Salt Lake City; Fred Kirgis, attorney from Denver; Bob Williams, attorney from Bartlesville, and Ray Nemeck, land man from Casper.

R. C. Joplin, vice president of the company, disclosed that Phillips had spent over a quarter million dollars for leasing and geophysical work in the Glenrock area.

The deepest wildcat drilling in the Rocky Mountain region was Mountain Fuel Supply Co.'s No. 7 unit in the Church Buttes field, Uinta County, Wyo., last reported coring in the Nugget sand below 14,588 feet. The venture is checking the possibility of an "oil ring" underlying the gas cap in the field, which produces gas from the Dakota sands around 13,000 feet. Most of the natural gas is pipelined to the Salt Lake City area.

Ranking second in the below 14,000 feet class was Pure Oil Co.'s puzzling venture at Badwater in

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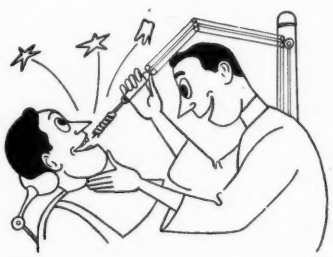

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northwest Natrona county, which halted at 14,154 feet for a costly fishing job. No formation tops have been reported for this wildcat, which may go to 16,000 feet in search of the Frontier sands productive in the firm's West Poison Spider field, 30 miles to the southeast.

Keniland Oil and Gas Co. was drilling in Embar lime below 7600 at East Salt Creek (15-40n-78w) in Natrona county. The well, No. 1 Govt.-Isbrandtsen, was named for its backer who also controls the Isbrandtsen steamship line, lately in the news for one of its ships, the Flying Arrow, which drew fire from Chinese Nationalists attempting to run the blockade along the coast of China.

Atlantic's second Riverton well was coring below 11,424 in the Phosphoria lime and reported some initial shows of condensate. The well is a half-mile offset to the discovery which was completed last October flowing 485 bbls. of 48.2 gravity oil daily through choke from Tensleep.

William Hamm, Jr., scion of the well-known brewing family, has chalked up his second wildcatting failure in Wyoming. No shares were reported for his venture in the Moorcroft area of Crook county, which went to 5492 feet to test the Newcastle sand.

The interesting Spotted Horse wildcat in Campbell county was plugged at 7498 feet with junk in the hole, having failed to reach its objective in Dakota sands. It is reported the Spotted Horse Syndicate may drill another wildcat in the area (21-55n-74w) in Campbell county.

Bay Petroleum of Denver is moving in tools for a deeper-than-10,000 foot test in the Wallace Creek area west of the West Poison Spider field in Natrona county. The block in 15-34n-87w was farmed out from Superior, and Bay is associated with Fremont Petroleum Co. in the venture.

Recent completions in the prolific Fiddler Creek area of Weston county have boosted the potential of the field by another 5,000 barrels

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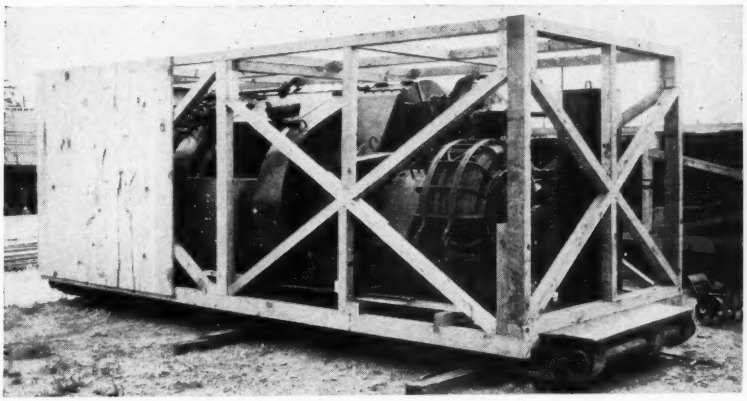

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high gravity crude per day, but many operators are having to shut down a large part of their production due to market restrictions. Others are having to absorb 25 cents per barrel pipeline charges before the oil reaches the Lance Creek terminal on the new pipeline completed last year. This means in effect a reduction of 25 cents a barrel under the posted price of $2.65 for 40 gravity oil in Wyoming fields.

Rocky Mountain General

Price cuts for black oil in the Rocky Mountain became general Jan. 12 when Stanolind Oil Purchasing Co. followed Ohio Oil in announcing a new schedule for the heavy high-sulphur crudes.

The price paid for crude from Byron and Garland fields in Wyoming is now $1.50 per bbl. A flat price of $1.40 will be paid for crude from Torchlight (heavy), Oregon Basin, Kirby Creek, Hamilton Dome, Little Buffalo, Gooseberry, Circle Ridge, Black Mountain and Maverick Springs—all fields in the Big Horn Basin and Fremont County, Wyoming.

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The gravity scale price posting which formerly covered gravity down to 15 degrees remained unchanged except that it now stops at 24 degrees and covers Frannie, Gebo, Grass Creek (Embar-Tensleep), Pilot Butte, Steamboat Butte, Torchlight (light), Winkleman Dome, Worland Unit and Zimmerman Butte.

Producers are hopeful the lower price posting will bring the heavy black crudes into better competitive position with lighter crudes. An increasing volume of light crudes, estimated all the way from 25,000 to 100,000 bbl. per day, is unable to find a market at this time, although the posting has not been changed. In the opinion of many operators, a slash in prices will not materially improve the marketing situation, since Rocky Mountain production is largely geared to the population and market of the region. However, a cut in light crude prices is generally anticipated sometime in 1950, possibly in the first half of the year.

Probably no paper on the oil industry in recent years has stirred up as much comment as the one given recently by Pierre LaFleiche, Wyoming state mineral supervisor, before a meeting of the Literary Club in Casper. The paper was reprinted in the Casper Tribune-Herald and caused editorial comment through the state and Rocky Mountain region. It is now appearing in some oil trade publications.

LaFleiche, hard working state official handicapped by Wyoming's archaic "conservation" laws, charges that his state was looted of more than $100,000,000 in unjustified price cuts made in Wyoming fields over a period of years. The paper, entitled "Wyoming—Oil and Isolation," proceeds to show that Wyoming's fancied isolation marketwise was ended about 1924, when the trunk pipelines were completed and made it possible for Wyoming crude to compete with mid-continent crude in the "oil drought" areas of the middlewest.

Notwithstanding, Mr. LaFleiche asserted, Wyoming crude was sold "down the river" for prices substantially under the posting for mid-continent crudes, even after paying transportation charges. He adds up the "unjustified" price differentials for various Wyoming fields and comes up with the staggering figure of $100,000,000.

The gainers? Mr. LaFleiche goes on to say that certain individuals and paper corporations profited by millions of dollars.

The solution? Mr. LaFleiche declares it goes without saying that Wyoming must enact an adequate conservation law to protect its natural resources from exploitation, to use them wisely for the benefit of its people, its schools, its business life in general.

The paper, while not written originally for publication, has aroused editorial opinion throughout the state for conservation legislation, and may be the start of a drive for legislation in the 1951 session at Cheyenne.

In the past, attempts at enacting a conservation law in Wyoming have died after passing one or the other of the two houses. Generally such bills were not preceded by educational programs, and usually were defeated through the efforts of vocal minority lobbies who were able to convince legislators that the proposals were advanced by the majors to "squeeze out" the independents.

Some circles, notably labor unions, looked on the LaFleiche blast as good ammunition for the drive for a severance tax on oil production. Others commented that it was an argument for a "conservation approach" to the problems of the industry, rather than increased tax burdens. The pros and cons of conservation and severance taxes will be aired more than ever in the year ahead.

The oil industry is eyeing the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association closely for signs of a more aggressive policy following recent switches in secretaries. Glenn E. Nielson of Cody, president of the association, recently terminated the services of the new secretary, Carroll Lake, and the latter retaliated with a press conference, in which he asserted Nielson had become a dictator of the association. Nielson, president of Husky Refining, Cody,

branded the charge as untrue and pointed out that his actions were taken with full backing of the board of directors.

A new secretary has just been announced. He is Donald F. McMahon, formerly with the War Assets administration in Denver. McMahon had some experience with the Public Service Commission of New Jersey, is new to the oil industry in the Rockies. His initial task will be one of reorganization. Headquarters of the association are maintained in Casper.

The hub-bub over consolidation of Wyoming's three land offices in Cheyenne, rather than Casper, has largely died down; although the issue probably will be revived for political purposes in the next election campaigns in the state. Consolidation of the three federal land offices is nearly completed. Perry Williams, head of the Cheyenne office, reports that records have been received from the office at Evanston, and the Buffalo office has closed. Mrs. Jessie Weeks, manager of the Buffalo office, was undecided about moving to Cheyenne.

The consolidated office has 15 employes. W. F. Starkey of the Evanston office has moved to Cheyenne, while Loraine Rollins, manager of the Evanston office, has retired.

Reasons given for location of consolidated land offices in Montana and Wyoming show wide variation. In Montana, the consolidated office was located in Billings to serve a majority of oil operators, vacating federal office space in Great Falls. In Wyoming, the office could not be located in Casper, where 90 per cent of the oil firms are headquartered, because federal office space was available in Cheyenne. The Montana Oil Journal commented that apparently the politicians make up the reasons to fit the situations, and achieve no consistency.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., is beginning trial runs at its new multi-million dollar hydrogen sulfide extraction plant in the Worland field of northern Wyoming. The plant is designed to process 30,000,000 cubic feet per day of gas containing 10.50 million cubic feet of hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide by volume, and to reduce the hydrogen sulfide content of the gas to five grains or less of hydrogen sulfide per 100 cubic feet of gas. Texas Gulf pays Pure Oil Co. $2.50 per long ton of sulfur recovered from the sour gas processed, and it is estimated the plant will be turning out around 300 long tons of sulfur daily.

Sweetened gas is returned to Pure Oil Co., for its stabilization plant, also nearing completion in the Worland field. Pure will extract liquid hydrocarbons from the gas. The resulting dry gas will be piped to Fallon, Mont., over a new pipeline route recently approved by the FPC.

H. E. Thomson of Amerada was elected president of the Wyoming Landmen's Association at a recent meeting in Casper, succeeding Frank Castleberry of Atlantic. Other officers are Walter Wittlinger, Cities Service, first vice president; James Brickel, The California Co., second vice president; Tom Roberts, Tide Water, secretary; Spencer Tryon, General Petroleum, and Harold Mott, Sohio, assistant secretary. The group has been active sponsoring educational and informational discussions during the past two years.

J. E. Regent, division manager for Sun Oil Co., moved his offices from 1611 Welton to the Paramount Bldg., 1631 Glenarm Place, Denver. W. H. Curry, head of Far West Oil Co., has established an office in the Townsend building, Casper.

Forest Daniels, formerly with Baroid Sales Division, has been made scout for Pure Oil in Casper.

The University of Denver has started a general course covering various phases of the petroleum industry. C. R. McKnight of Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., a former director of Centenary college evening school at Shreveport, La., is the instructor.

Dr. Horace D. Thomas, professor of geology at the University of Wyoming and state geologist, has published Bulletin 42 of the Geological Survey of Wyoming entitled "Geological History and Geological Structure of Wyoming." Copies are now available from the state geological department at Laramie. The paper is based on a lecture given by Dr. Thomas before geological societies throughout the nation and describes 500 million years of earth history as shown in the sedimentary rocks of the state.

Bert Sager, drilling superintendent for Brinkerhoff Drilling Co., of Casper, is taking a year's leave of absence to return to his farm near Sumner, Ill. A veteran of the drilling game since 1926, Sager started with Brinkerhoff in the Illinois boom in 1938. He continued with that firm in the Rockies and kept three rigs running in the Rangely, Colo., field for three years.

S. J. Lintzenich of Casper, Rocky Mountain division manager for Hughes Tool Co., was host to 38 executives of the firm from seven states and western Canada at the annual meeting in Casper, Jan. 14. Speakers at the meeting included W. L. Hunter, Oklahoma City, regional manager, and R. E. Woodmansee, Houston, in charge of tool joints.

Merle E. Morton, prominent Casper independent, accompanied Ty

A beehive of activity is Ohio Oil Co.'s accounting department which recently moved into a large new office in the company's new building at Casper. The spacious, well-lighted room houses 25 employes who formerly occupied nine separate offices in the old building across the street.

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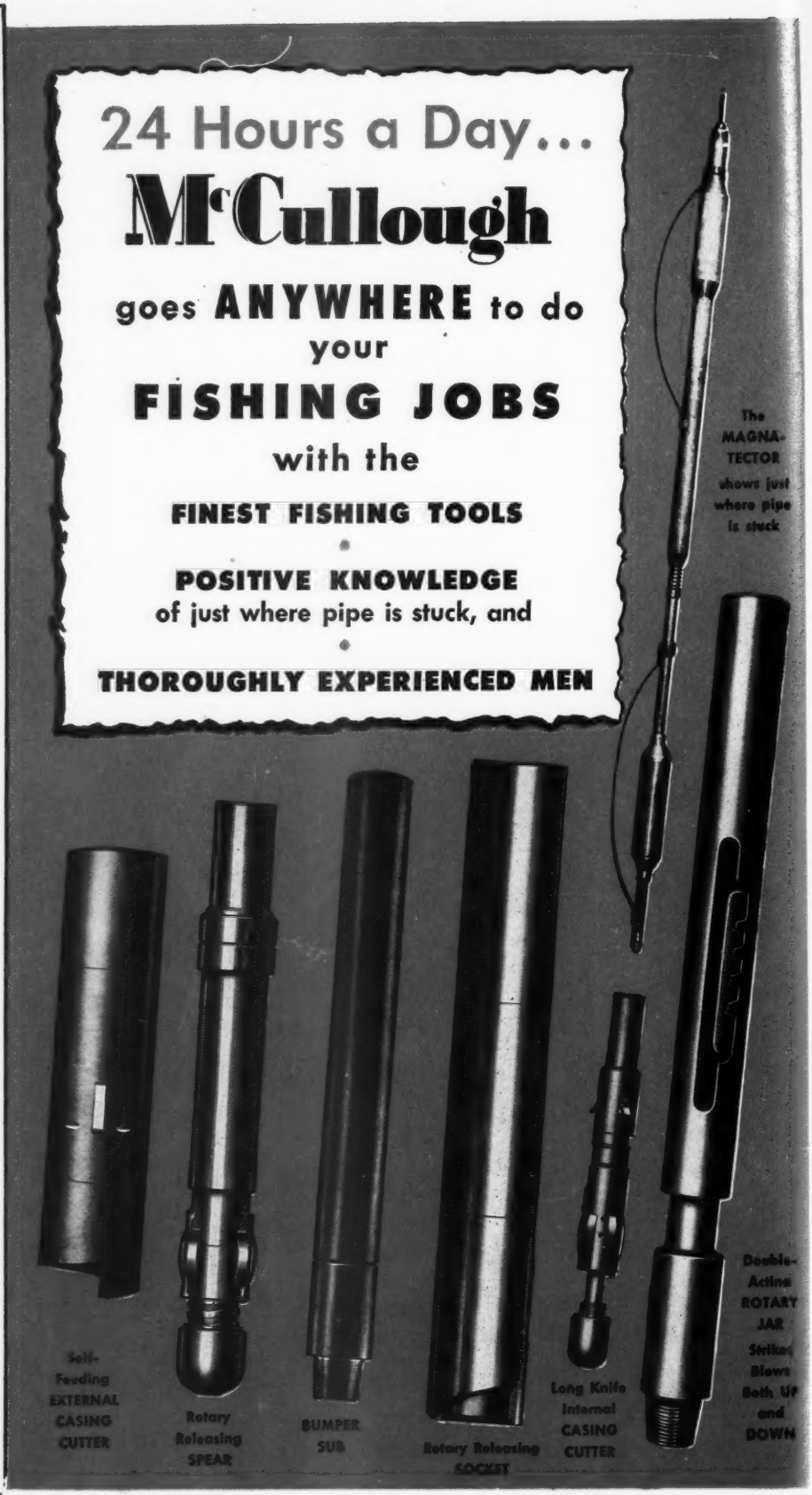
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Rotary Releasing SPEAR
BUMPER SUB
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Long Knife Internal CASING CUTTER
Double-Acting ROTARY JAR Strikes Blows Both UP and DOWN

Thomas, mayor of Newcastle, Wyo., on a flying trip to England, where they visited with the Lord Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Morton, chairman of the board of directors, Morton Oil Co., presented the Lord Mayor with a western outfit replete with cowboy pants, 10-gallon hat, boots and a loud shirt. Later, on a tour of the continent, the two Wyoming oil men will be guests of the Schlumberger Well Surveying Corp., for several days in Paris.

Several important changes in key personnel at Ohio Oil Co.'s division headquarters in Casper took place in mid-January. O. V. Henry, general division superintendent, has been transferred to a similar position at Houston, Tex., division. G. F. (Frick) Poe, formerly with the Rocky Mountain division and transferred to Houston a year ago, will win a promotion and transfer to headquarters of the firm in Findlay, Ohio. M. J. (Mike) Boyce, formerly a district superintendent in the Big Horn Basin, will move to Casper as general division superintendent.

Dr. Jan H. Schoo, Shell geologist for 26 years, has resigned to join Fremont Petroleum Co. of Denver. His last Shell assignment was at The Hague.

Charles Deason, who recently left his post as landman with The California Co., at Salt Lake City, has been made landman with Sinclair Oil & Gas Co., at Casper. Charles Titus is Sinclair's division landman at Casper.

Casper and Denver geologists heard an interesting lecture by R. M. Leggette, noted ground water consultant of New York City, who addressed both groups on "Elements of Ground Water Hydrology" in mid-January. Leggette, who recently came from drought-stricken New York, could testify to the seriousness of the ground water situation not only in metropolitan areas, but throughout large sections of the U.S. His lecture is sponsored by the A.A.P.G. distinguished lecture committee.

Production in Montana held its own in 1949 and even registered a slight increase over the preceding year, due largely to completion of expanded refining facilities at Billings. Daily average production during the past year was placed at slightly more than 26,000 bbl., compared to a little over 25,000 bbl. in 1948.

Important to Montana and northern Wyoming as well was the increased refining capacity made available at Billings, where Carter's 22,000 bbl. catalytic plant and Conoco's new cracker went on stream in the late fall. The latter was rated around 10,000 bbl. throughput. Operating largely on black, high sulfur crudes from Wyoming's Big Horn, the two plants offered the brightest ray of hope for the curtailed black oil fields.

Five discoveries and new pays were chalked up to Montana's credit during the year. These included British-American's gasser at Clark Fork, Carbon county; Northern Ordnance's Ellis sand discovery in the Bowes field, Blaine county (good for 125 bbls. on the pump); The Texas Co.'s 55 bbl. per day pumper at Sumatra, in Rosebud county; William Hanlon's gas discovery at Devil's Pocket, Musselshell county, and Shupak et al's Jack Creek well in Carbon county, which was barely commercial. It pumped 125 bbl. daily of fluid, 20% oil, from the Dakota at the shallow depth of 510 feet. It was probably the shallowest discovery made in the mountain states in '49.

The only new discovery in 1949 was the sensational Roosevelt wildcat drilled as a joint effort of Carter and Stanolind. It flowed 1633 bbl. of 32.6 gravity oil in 24 hours following acid treatment, with production coming from a sand between 9351-9392 feet. The oil posed an unusual problem by congealing at high temperatures, and it was necessary to use heating equipment to keep it flowing. Over an extended period it flowed 600 bbl. daily through choke. Several wildcats will be drilled in this area in the Uintah Basin this year, it is anticipated.

A total of 50 wells were drilled in Utah last year, including 31 pool wells and 19 wildcats. Of these, 25 pool wells were successful and one wildcat (the Roosevelt) found pay.

In its second year as a commercial oil producer, Utah was turning out an average of slightly better than 3,000 bbl. per day, with most of the production coming from the Ashley Valley field west of Rangely, Colo.

Wildcat failures chilled leasing activity in the Salt Basin and in southern Utah during the past year, while interest swung over to the Basin and Range province west of Salt Lake City and extending into Nevada. Although Continental, Standard of California and others picked up leases in this area, no wildcat drilling has followed the leasing play.

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California Oil World's Monthly Summary

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION

	NOVEMBER, 1949, DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 11 Months	Daily Average November 1949	Daily Average November 1948
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY REGION						
Ant Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....	731	1,001
Antelope Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	743	1,449
Bellevue	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	257
Belridge—North	1	1	28	3	3,303	3,319
Belridge—South	.....	.....	.....	83	3,076	7,381
Blackwell's Corner	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	134
Buena Vista	.....	2	367	12	33,806	45,206
Calder	1	.....	.....	2	202	.....
Canal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840	1,856
Coalinga Group						
Eastside	.....	.....	.....	16	12,158	19,488
Oil City	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	71
Coalinga—Nose	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,828	53,416
Coalinga—Northeast	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,054	8,982
Guijarral Hills	10	7	4,000	48	12,786	688
Pleasant Valley	.....	.....	.....	1	2,620	3,742
Jacalitos	.....	1	158	9	5,610	6,807
Westside	3	3	90	25	4,660	7,430
Coles Levee—North	.....	.....	.....	9	16,899	17,153
Coles Levee—South	.....	1	364	1	3,040	2,902
Edison	4	2	273	45	10,186	11,505
Elk Hills	7	6	2,154	41	7,247	5,611
Fruitvale	.....	2	245	20	7,990	6,535
Gosford, East	.....	.....	.....	12	1,448	.....
Greeley	.....	.....	.....	1	11,176	13,821
Helm	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,530	2,888
Kern Bluff	.....	.....	.....	38	1,523	2,200
Kern Front	.....	.....	.....	3	5,923	8,692
Kern River	.....	.....	.....	51	8,336	13,403
Kettleman North Dome	.....	1	160	6	31,452	34,620
Lanare	.....	.....	.....	.....	992	1,335
Lost Hills	.....	.....	.....	6	5,779	8,324
McKittrick Group						
Belgian Anticline	.....	1	600	4	1,359	1,221
Cymric	.....	.....	.....	5	7,752	14,607
McKittrick	.....	.....	.....	.....	690	2,856
McKittrick Front	.....	.....	.....	.....	741	1,834
Salt Creek	.....	.....	.....	2	3,725	4,712
Sheep Springs	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	561
Temblor Ranch	.....	.....	.....	1	63	96
Midway-Sunset	1	2	44	68	30,930	41,059
Mt. Poso Group	.....	1	50	9	10,938	12,101
Mountain View	1	1	277	10	3,522	3,156
Paloma	5	1	34	13	9,811	12,266
Poso Creek Group	.....	.....	.....	1	1,924	3,647
Pyramid Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	208	224
Race Track Hill	.....	.....	.....	1	1,791	1,909
Raisin City	3	2	475	11	4,163	2,813
Rio Bravo	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,553	12,134
Riverdale	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,699	2,747
Round Mountain Group	.....	.....	.....	4	6,141	7,280
Russell Ranch	4	4	1,912	81	23,048	8,126
South Cuyama Valley	9	8	4,007	45	7,403	.....
Strand	.....	.....	.....	.....	606	534
Strand—East	.....	.....	.....	.....	486	353
Tejon Ranch	2	1	40	4	2,260	2,778
Ten Section	.....	.....	.....	4	6,318	6,679
Union Avenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	227
Wasco	.....	.....	.....	.....	312	92
Wheeler Ridge	.....	.....	.....	6	751	631
Other Fields	2	5	245	47	2,638	1,508
TOTAL—San Joaquin Valley Region	53	52	15,523	748	384,009	436,367
COASTAL REGION						
Santa Maria District						
Barham Ranch (Los Alamos)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Casmalia	.....	.....	.....	4	319	1,144
Cat Canyon—East	.....	.....	.....	1	41	572
Cat Canyon—West	.....	.....	.....	18	11,570	17,765
Four Deer	.....	.....	.....	2	394	742
Gato Ridge	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,910	3,487

	NOVEMBER, 1949, DEVELOPMENT				PRODUCTION	
	Active Drilling Wells	Oil Wells Completed	Initial Production B/D	Oil Wells Completed First 11 Months	Daily Average November 1949	Daily Average November 1948
COASTAL REGION—Continued						
Guadalupe	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	47
Lompoc	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	7,203
Olivera Canyon	.....	.....	.....	2	66	888
Orcutt	.....	.....	.....	13	4,660	4,552
Santa Maria Valley	.....	.....	.....	4	13,175	19,537
Tinaquaic	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	82
Zaca Creek	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2,979
Santa Barbara District						
Capitan	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,487	2,156
Coal Oil Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elwood	1	.....	.....	2	6,921	7,418
Santa Barbara	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	89
Summerland	.....	.....	.....	1	13	16
Ventura District						
Montalvo West	1	.....	.....	3	665	851
Padre Canyon	2	.....	.....	9	6,478	7,128
Rincon	3	1	75	8	3,741	3,232
San Miguelito	3	2	2,125	11	6,643	6,520
Ventura Avenue	14	3	1,924	55	57,619	52,942
North Santa Clara Valley District						
Del Valle	3	1	120	19	8,552	9,855
Hopper Canyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	146
Oak Canyon	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,659	1,891
Ojai Group	2	.....	.....	11	421	531
Sespe Canyon Group	.....	.....	.....	9	420	204
Temescal	.....	.....	.....	.....	479	528
Others	1	.....	.....	3	67	45
South Santa Clara Valley District						
Aliso Canyon	2	.....	.....	7	3,454	3,566
Bardsdale	1	1	307	13	1,845	1,316
Newhall-Potrero	2	.....	.....	11	8,748	8,216
Oxnard	.....	.....	.....	.....	734	1,197
Placerita Canyon	24	55	11,228	200	25,814	.....
Shiells Canyon	1	1	18	2	812	974
South Mountain	4	3	429	31	6,736	6,252
West Mountain	.....	.....	.....	4	672	840
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	665	1,324
Miscellaneous	6	.....	.....	37	477	974
TOTAL—Coastal Region	71	67	16,226	488	179,491	177,219
LOS ANGELES REGION						
Brea-Olinda	1	.....	.....	16	11,032	15,086
Coyote—East	.....	.....	.....	12	4,167	5,103
Coyote—West	.....	.....	.....	16	11,974	15,143
Dominguez	.....	1	292	5	12,287	13,126
Dominguez, East	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18
Dominguez, Southeast	1	.....	.....	3	314	230
East Los Angeles	.....	1	95	4	1,229	1,010
El Segundo	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	326
Huntington Beach	6	9	1,168	86	54,227	57,324
Inglewood	1	.....	.....	19	13,741	12,971
Lawndale	.....	.....	.....	1	595	1,143
Long Beach	3	.....	.....	30	22,638	22,640
Montebello	.....	.....	.....	9	6,030	6,624
Newport	.....	.....	.....	3	5,374	6,810
Playa Del Rey	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,638	1,904
Potrero	.....	.....	.....	6	1,264	1,185
Richfield	2	.....	.....	15	6,377	6,264
Rosecrans-Athens Group	.....	1	498	17	6,459	4,900
Santa Fe Springs	1	2	311	5	14,483	14,950
Seal Beach	.....	1	293	8	11,307	11,411
Torrance	.....	.....	.....	5	7,263	7,776
Whittier	.....	.....	.....	1	566	910
Wilmington	10	13	3,312	144	112,570	130,703
Yorba Linda	.....	.....	.....	2	201	1,012
Other Fields	.....	1	328	12	2,062	1,543
TOTAL—Los Angeles Region	25	29	6,297	420	308,147	340,112
EXPLORATORY						
Outpost Wells	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wildcats	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas Wells	2	7	Gas	37	.....	.....
Abandoned Drilling Wells	.....	59	.....	561	.....	.....
TOTAL CALIFORNIA	193	214	38,046	2,254	871,674	953,698

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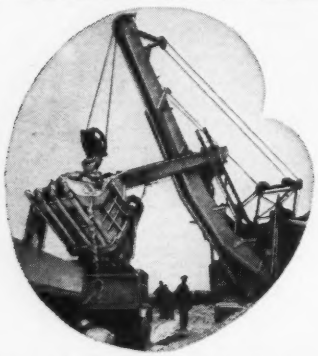

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Field Development

Los Angeles Basin

Buena Park Leases Taken

Humble Oil & Refining Company has wound up its leasing campaign in the Buena Park area. The property involves more than 800 acres and is about one mile south of Barnsdall Oil's venture which was abandoned after exploring without commercial success to slightly below 10,000 ft. Humble's ground is north of Texaco property, the scene of a pumping well, completed several years ago.

Santa Fe Well In

Union Oil Company has completed its Bell No. 107 on Sec. 6-3s-11w in the Santa Fe Springs field at a redrilled depth of 7900 ft. The well is putting out a few barrels of oil a day. The venture was designed as a deep test of the field and was carried originally to 13,541 ft. Drilling troubles intervened and prevented actual trials of the deeper sand, resulting in a plug back job to 7800 ft. A wealth of information on the deeper possibilities was developed by the well St. Anthony Oil Corporation's St. Anthony-Farwell No. 3 on Sec. 32-3s-11w has been completed pumping 175 barrels a day from 4584 ft. St. Anthony-Farwell No. 2 is idle at a plugged depth of 4041 ft.

Fernando Test Digs

Following a run of electric log to 8528 ft. and sidewall sampling, Standard of California moved in heavier equipment and is drilling on down below 8700 ft., with its Woo No. 1 wildcat trying to woo new oil in the San Fernando area on Sec. 19-2n-15w. The project is destined to go to 10,000 ft.

Sand Canyon Test Drills

Lyle A. Garner's Brooks No. 1 test well in the Sand Canyon area is drilling at 1700 ft. on Sec. 1-3n-15w. Garner has 500 acres under lease in the area under interrogation, which is about five miles north of Newhall. Ben Hur Refining Corporation is understood interested in the play. In the Saugus area, Robert S. Lytle is drilling at 5500 ft. with Newhall Land & Farming No. 1 on Sec. 22-4n-16w.

Portrero Well Digs

Redrilling has reached a depth approximating 9700 ft. in the Basin Oil Company's Inglewood Comm. No. 8-2 on Sec. 28-2s-14w in the Potrero area. Original bottom is 10,514 ft.

The Long Beach Harbor Department has put the stamp of approval on a program calling for the redrilling of 24 of 105 wells owned by the City of Long Beach. The wells were damaged by the mild earthquake last November. Total damage to wells in the area is estimated at about $5,500,000.

Hesperia Try Will Run Pipe

Allied Oil & Gas Corporation is understood planning to run casing in its Chief No. 1 wildcat well in the Hesperia area on Sec. 17-4n-1w, San Bernardino County. The hole down 1766 ft., is reported showing a disposition to cave. John W. Brashears has location for Dana No. 1 on Sec. 26-1s-5w in the Colton area.

M. Barrett and E. W. Byshe, Jr., Owners of Shaeffer No. 1 in the Placerita Canyon field, drilled by Shepard and Robertson Co., left to right: Wade Scott, cathead; R. W. Heskett, pipe racker; Lloyd Kinkle, derrick; Don Dahlquist, driller.

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Corona Try Idle

In the Corona area of Riverside County, Airways Petroleum Corporation's Santa Anaheim No. 1 explorer is idle temporarily at 2830 ft. The derrick stands on Sec. 9-3s-7w.

Val Verde Test Coring

Bolsa Chica Oil and Fred Manning are coring at 5200 ft. with their Strawn No. 1 wildcat in the Val Verde area on Sec. 10-4n-17w. British American Oil holds an interest in the play, which is northeast of Del Valle production.

Orange County Wildcats Work

Richfield Oil is about to begin drilling its interesting wildcat well in the Santa Ana Canyon area of Orange County. The venture is labeled Peralta Hills No. 1 and will drill in Sec. 3-4s-9w, Orange County. Rothschild Oil's Chapman No. 1 test at Fullerton in Sec. 26-3s-10w is digging at 2340 ft.

Del Valle Test Locale

In the Del Valle area, where development interest continues to rise, Southern California Petroleum Corporation is drilling Kinler No. 1 on Sec. 16-4n-17w at 4162 ft. The R. E. Havenstrite Lincoln No. 16 is nearing the completion stage. Down 10,992 ft., the 7-in. casing is set at 10,990 ft. Unofficially, the well is credited with promising showings at a number of intervals.

Aliso Canyon Test Drilling

Drilling operations are below 1200 ft. in Union Oil's Mission-Adrian No. 2 wildcat test on Sec. 35-3n-16w in the Aliso Canyon area. Surface pipe is set at 801 ft. Standard Oil's Del Aliso No. 5 on Sec. 29-3n-16w is down 1500 ft. and cleaning out.

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Placerita Yet Develops

Mawaco Development Company's Mawaco No. 1 on Sec. 31-4n-15w is drilling ahead at 1000 ft. Drill site is 50 ft. south and 52 ft. west from the northwest corner of Nelson-Phillips Oil Company's Kraft property. Recent rains delayed normal operations in the field, which still currently boasts two score drilling jobs.

Newhall Test Prospects On

Superior Oil Company is drilling below 4850 ft. with its L. A. Holmes No. 1 on Sec. 36-4n-16w in the Newhall area. T. W. S. Oil Company is about to spud its Mitchell No. 1 on Sec. 33-4n-15w. It is 300 ft. north of Mitchell-Firedart No. 1 well.

Solemint Try Idle

Idle for a time is United Oil Company's Erwin No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 20-4n-15w in the Solemint area of Los Angeles County. The future of the project had not been reported at this writing.

Dominguez Well Cores

Coring at 8414 ft. is Union Oil's present operational move in its Larronde No. 9 on Sec. 32-3s-13w in the Dominguez field. Carson No. 19 will be the company's next drilling job in the field. It is on the same section.

Beach Well Drills Ahead

In the Huntington Beach field, Roy R. Powers is making hole at 1430 ft. with Lorenzen No. 1 near Magnolia and 11th streets on Sec. 10-6s-11w. Southwest Exploration Company has 10 wells going at various stages in the field.

Calabasas Test Digs

The wildcat well in the Calabasas area on Sec. 32-1n-17w is approaching 1000 ft. It was undertaken by Chadwick and Patricia Trower.

Coastal and Northern District

Holser Canyon Test Well Scene

Freeman (Free) Fairchild, long prominent in the oil production and oil field supply branches of the petroleum industry, is preparing to drill Holser No. 3 test on Sec. 15-4n-18w in the Holser Canyon area of Ventura County. Location is some 3000 ft. west of Continental Oil's Holser No. 2, which was finaled in July, 1942, at a plugged depth of 4662 ft. The well two years later was taken over by J. M. Jackson. Elsewhere in Ventura County at Santa Paula Creek, Robert A. Rocco is moving in equipment to resume work with Lottie B. McFann No. 1 test on Sec. 15-4n-21w. The well has been idle since August last at 1620 ft. Crestmont Oil's Paula No. 2 on Sec. 22-4n-21w at Santa Paula has been completed on the pump at a plugged depth of 1887 ft. Total bottom is 2435 ft. Representative gauge is yet to come from the well, which before going on pump flowed at a rate estimated at 70 barrels daily. Sweet Petroleum Development's Faught No. 1 on Sec. 17-5n-19w at Sespe, and H. A. Ivers' No. 14 on Sec. 1-4n-22w at Sespe Forks are idle at respective depths of 2000 and 1751 ft. Texas Company's Shiells No. 165 on Sec. 4-3n-19w at Shiells Canyon was last reported pumping salt water from an effective depth of 8453 ft. Cable tool drilling is moving ahead at 1200 ft. in Union Oil's Outlook No. 1 at Tar Creek on Sec. 28-5n-19w.

Monroe Swell Test Digging

Slugging way with the drill at 2200 ft. is The Texas Company Doud NCT No. 1 on Sec. 24-19e-6e at Monroe Swell in Monterey County. Circulation at times has offered problems.

Ventura Avenue Well Completed

British American Oil Producing Company has finished Hartman No. 17 on Sec. 21-3n-23w in the Ventura Avenue field for an estimated 900 barrels a day from a total depth of 11,038 ft. Production is coming from the lower D-5 and upper D-6 zones. Bolsa Chica holds a 40 per cent interest in the lease. Shell Oil's Schmidt No. 2 on the section is making hole below 10,000 ft. Wright & Lohman's Barnes Sparkes No. 2, also on the same section, is down 10,256 ft. and setting whipstock.

Simi Try Abandoned

Bailed and with no apparent fluid entry, Northridge Oil Company's Simco No. 1 test well on Sec. 31-3n-17w in the Simi area has been abandoned at 3048 ft.

Elwood Well In

Signal Oil & Gas Company's new State No. 208 S-4 in the Elwood field is putting out 192 barrels of 18.4 gravity oil a day on the pump from 6108 ft. It is on Sec. 8-4n-29w. State No. 208-20 on Sec. 18-4n-29w is completing at 4285 ft. The company's Signal-Holmes No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 at Edna on Sec. 6-32s-13e are idle at 1851, 1844, 1824 and 1852 ft., respectively.

La Honda Try Cased

Casing has been run to a point above plug at 1170 ft. in Pomona Tile Manufacturing Company's Pomona No. 1 prospect well on Sec. 16-7s-4w at La Honda, San Mateo County. Total depth is 1263 ft.

San Marco Test Deeper

Drilling on down at 5500 ft. was the latest report from the Lewis Welch Lazy R. G. No. 2 wildcat in the San Marcos area, Sec. 19-6n-28w, Santa Barbara County. At Casmalia, Union Oil's Escolle No. A-9 on Sec. 28-9n-34w is drilling at 3500 ft. Standard of California is ready to spud its Alexander No. 54 on Sec. 21-9n-33w at Cat Canyon.

Santa Cruz Test Drills

Prospect drilling continues ahead at 4650 ft. in Honolulu Oil, Seaboard Oil and the Doheny interest's

Appointment of A. B. Williams as Coastal Division Manager for H. C. Smith Oil Tool Co. was announced recently by Ronald C. Smith, General Sales Manager. Williams makes his headquarters at Ventura.
Front row, left to right: Ray Faulk, Branch Manager (Fillmore), Art Hawkins, Sales (Ventura) and A. B. Williams, Coast Division Manager (Ventura).
Back row, left to right: Rex Jones, Sales (Ventura), George Lawson, Bookkeeper (Ventura) and "Vic" Graham, Branch Manager (Santa Maria).

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Series 300 (3 Bowl)	Designed for oversize drill collars used with internal upset drill pipe	Either drill pipe, tool joint or oversize drill collar.
Series 350 (3 Bowl)	Designed for external upset drill pipe	Either drill pipe, external upset section or tool joint.
Series 425 (4 Bowl)	Designed for oversize drill collars used with external upset drill pipe.	Either drill pipe, external upset section, tool joint or oversize drill collar.

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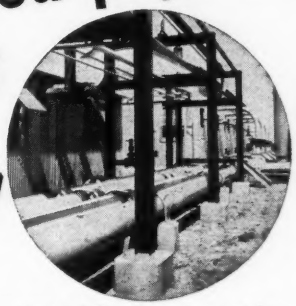

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Armco Welded Steel Pipe

Hinman No. 1 on Sec. 17-9s-2w on ground north of the town of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County.

San Miguelito Test Sets Pipe

Down 15,800 ft., Continental Oil's Grubb No. 65-E deep test on Sec. 25-3n-24w in the San Miguelito field has been cased with a 6⅝-in. protection string to 14,626 ft.

Watsonville Wildcat Quits

Bottomed in granite at a total depth of 2188 ft., Seaboard Oil Company has abandoned its Robert Blohm No. 2 wildcat well on Sec. 33-12s-2e in the Watsonville area, Monterey County.

SEVERNS DRILLING CO.

Antioch Test Drills Ahead

Sesnon, Sesnon & Cartan's No. 1 gas test in the Antioch area of Contra Costa County is making hole steadily ahead below 5200 ft.

Sonoma County Wildcat Digging

Drilling is going forward below 500 ft. in the Wa-Me-Co Drilling Company's Sartori No. 1 explorer in the Petaluma area, Sec. 24-5n-7w, Sonoma County. Petaluma is the country's leading poultry center.

Arroyo Grande Venture Drills

In San Luis Obispo County at Arroyo Grande, C. W. Colgrove continues to drill steadily ahead at 6740 ft. with his Elberta No. 1-5 test on Sec. 5-32s-13e.

Santa Rosa Test Works

J. R. Pemberton, oil industry leader, is still working with Tecolote No. 3 on Santa Rosa Island off the Santa Barbara coast. The well is down around 1150 ft., with operations somewhat behind schedule due to heavy rains in recent weeks.

Lagol Try On Calendar

Humble Oil & Refining Company has staked location for Berylwood Investment No. C-1 in the Lagol area on Lot 104 of the Rancho Las Posas, Ventura County. This is about four miles southeast of two wells drilled by Humble in the Somis area on the Berylwood Investment properties there. The scheduled test will drill in Township 2n-20w.

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San Joaquin Valley

Cuyama Valley Wildcat Drills

Drilling has been initiated in the Seaboard Oil Company Kirschenmann No. 1 wildcat well on Sec. 7-10n-26w, three miles north of South Cuyama in Santa Barbara County. The project brings to mind an earlier exploratory well drilled a short distance from the Kirschenmann job during 1922 and 1923 by the Cuyama Valley Oil Corporation. This early venture bottomed at 4000 ft., plus or minus, and was credited with gas showings at a number of intervals. Approximately a mile and one-half southwest of Bell Petroleum's producing wells at South Cuyama, Rothschild Oil is rigging its U. S. No. 1 on Sec. 12-9n-27w. Rothschild has 2000 acres blocked up. F. C. Griggs & Associates is ready to whipstock and deepen its Cuyama No. 2 from 1908 ft. in a northwest direction to move further from No. 3 well. Cuyama No. 2, on Sec. 25-11n-28w, San Luis Obispo County, was the first well in Cuyama Valley to uncover oil in consequential amounts. Considerable leasing is evident east of the main part of Cuyama Valley and extending into Carrizo Plains.

Ant Hill Test Area

B. C. Mackey's Petromont No. 1 test in Sec. 14-29s-29e, northeast of Ant Hill, is drilling at a relatively shallow depth and having some difficulties maintaining circulation. George Terry Drilling Company's Linda No. 4 on Sec. 11-29s-29e at Ant Hill has been abandoned in basement at 3785 ft. The Olcese was topped at 1377, the Freeman silt at 2450, the Pyramid Hills sand at 3140, the Vedder at 3325 and weathered schist at 3766 ft.

Monocline Test Digs

Western Gulf is drilling below 1000 ft. with its third wildcat well in the Monocline Ridge area of Fresno County. Called Lillis No. 82-35, the project is located 990 ft. south and 330 ft. west from the northeast corner of Sec. 35-17s-14e. It is about five miles southeast of the two prior test wells drilled by the company.

In the Placerita Field at Atlantic Oil Company's well, Marrion No. 1, Pacific Drilling Co. contractor, left to right: Don Whitmer, lead tong; W. C. Silvey, derrickman; Whitey Collum, driller; Verlon Cox, cathead.

Cymric Try Starts Work

With the Carneros, Phacoides, Oceanic and Point of Rocks formation in line for thorough interrogation, Union Oil Company has spudded in its 10,000-ft. test in the Cymric area. The search for new oil is progressing through the company's Richardson No. 77X-7 on Sec. 7-29s-21e. The venture is roughly one-half mile southeast of McCarthy Oil & Gas Corporation's Richardson No. 46, which drilled without commercial success to 9646 ft. and was relegated to history last June. South of Mount Poso, Union's Williams No. 24-5 on Sec. 5-28s-28e has been plugged and abandoned at 5204 ft.

Gosford Well In

Union Oil has given the final touch to its Frazier No. 35-24 on Sec. 24-30s-26e in the Gosford area for an estimated 450 barrels a day from 8055 ft. The 7-in. casing is set at 8053 ft.

Mojave Try Digs

In the Mojave area of Kern County, Paul Beamer at last reports was drilling near 900 ft with his Oswald No. 2 test on Sec. 12-11n-12w. Loose formations are reported offering some trouble.

Lost Hills Test Deeper

Williamson No. 33-11, a test well sponsored by General Petroleum on Sec. 11-26s-20e at Lost Hills, is drilling at 7450 ft. The 9⅝-in. casing was set at 7020 ft.

Arvin Well Completed

The Arvin test well, undertaken by Joseph F. Zottarelli on Sec. 1-31s-29e, has been completed at 2514 ft. for an initial output of 22 barrels of 22.2 gravity oil daily, cutting 85 per cent. The well is known as C. & T. No. 1.

Painted Rock Wildcat Drills

On the Painted Rock anticline in San Luis Obispo County, Texas

Company's Blakey No. 1 wildcat is drilling at 4840 ft. on Sec. 16-32s-20e. General Petroleum's Clarke No. 84-25 on Sec. 25-26s-14e in the Shandon area is making hole at 3450 ft. In the Crocker Flat area, Continental Oil is prospecting at 8810 ft. with Munsey U.S.L. No. 1 on Sec. 4-32s-22e.

Trico Try Digs

Drilling is moving ahead around 8400 ft. in the Trico Oil & Gas Company Tulare Farms No. 55 wildcat on Sec. 27-24s-23e in the Trico area, Tulare County.

Guijarral Hills Well Plugs Off

Having pulled packers, Superior Oil Company is plugging off 20 ft. of bottom at 8999 ft. in its Sanger No. 4-1 on Sec. 1-21s-16e in the Guijarral Hills area. On production test of the interval of 8913-8979 ft., the well on a 24-hour gauge flowed 310 barrels of 38 gravity oil a day through a 17/64-in. bean. The well is a one location southeasterly extension test of the area and also is the lowest well structurally there. Drill site is 660 ft. north of Standard of California's old Bourdieu well, which was abandoned as a duster. Signal Oil & Gas acquired the old Standard lease some time ago and is drilling its Craig-Bourdieu No. 1 on the same section at 8410 ft. The Signal job is less than 50 ft. from the abandoned hole.

Ciervo Try Rigging Up

On Sec. 33-15s-11e in the Ciervo area of San Benito County, Fairview Exploration is rigging to begin drilling its Fairview-Panoche No. 1 on Sec. 33-15s-11e.

Ozena Test Starts Work

Approximately 25 miles southeast of South Cuyama production, Cal-Nevada Oil Company is working toward the spudding stage with its Behr No. 1 wildcat in the Ozena area, Sec. 22-7n-23w, Ventura County. C. W. Colgrove's Reyes No. 64-12 on Sec. 12-7n-24w is drilling at 1000 ft. The well is about a mile and one-quarter northwest of Colgrove's abandoned Wright No. 54. The Wright project ran a series of trials of several intervals, but all of them more or less resulted in salt water. A number of showings were found and they were all the subject of conventional trials before the well was written off.

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McCullough Appointed By Ford Alexander

McCullough Tool Company, Los Angeles, announces its appointment by Ford Alexander as a licensed service representative for the Ford Alexander String Shot, effective December 10, 1949, in all States except California, Oregon and Washington, and these States as of January 10, 1950.

The Ford Alexander String Shot is used for backing-off or unscrewing drill pipe. It can also be used for unscrewing collars and in certain cases, for unscrewing washover pipe.

Developed in 1945 and now used extensively throughout the oil industry, the "back-off" method of recovering stuck pipe has become a valuable aid in fishing. When used in conjunction with the McCullough Magna-Tector to locate the stuck point, recovery of stuck pipe can be accomplished in a fraction of the time required by former methods.

This recent appointment of McCullough as a service representative gives the oil operator a choice between TWO back-off methods—the Ford Alexander String Shot and the McCullough Jet Back-Off Tool. Choice of what method to use is determined by well conditions and the desires of the operator.

Both methods are now available on a service basis at any one of the 31 McCullough service locations in the United States, at the McCullough Canadian branch in Edmonton, Alberta, and from United Oilwell Service, S. A., Venezuela.

Raisin City Well Produces

Raisin City has given L. M. Lockhart another producing well. It is N.C.C. No. 2-A-10 on Sec. 10-15s-17e, Fresno County, which came in flowing more than 125 barrels daily through a 7/64-in. orifice from 5250 ft.

AT THE WILDCAT PARTY

For identification see opposite page.

1 Russell Green.
2 Dale Russell
Russell Green
3 Dick Clark
4 Bill Pemberton
5 Tut Tuttle
Kenneth Faulkner
6 Mark Woolery
7 Stan Natcher
Russell Green
Wendell Jones
8 Bill Eggelston
Stan Natcher
9 Wendell Jones
10 Wildcat Quartet
Bill Eggelston
Stan Natcher
Russell Green
Wendell Jones
11 Complete Group, left to right
Front Row
Bill Eggelston
Stan Natcher
Bill Pemberton
Wendell Jones
Russell Green
Homer Steiny
Back Row
Mark Woolery
Kenneth Faulkner
Bill Brooks
Tut Tuttle
Henry Salvatori
Frank Morgan
Ward Blodget
12 Frank Morgan
13 Stan Natcher
14 Tut Tuttle
Henry Salvatori
Bill Brooks
15 Kenneth Faulkner
16 Stan Natcher
17 Bill Eggelston
Stan Natcher
Frank Morgan
Mark Woolery
18 Tut Tuttle being made up
19 Wendell Jones
20 Bill Eggelston partly made up
21 Wendell Jones and the make-up lady giving him finishing touches.
22 Kenneth Faulkner assisting Tut Tuttle with his spats.
23 Kenneth Faulkner doing his stuff, make-up and all.
24 Henry Salvatori
25 Ward Blodget
26 Bill Brooks (in Background)
Ward Blodget (at Microphone)
Russell Green (right of Blodget)

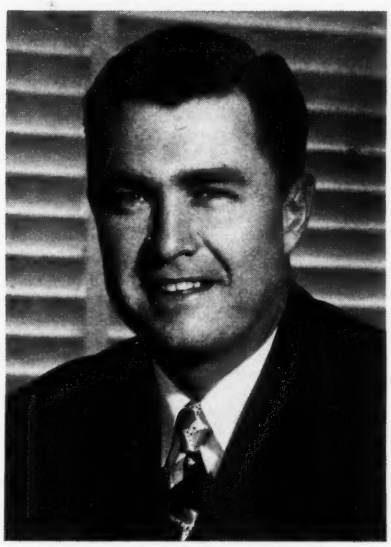
Oscar Tommerlin, founder of Bakersfield Inn at Bakersfield and widely known among the oil fraternity, died in the San Joaquin Valley city of heart disease. Said to be the originator of the word "motel," Mr. Tommerlin was 59 at his death. He was a building contractor before entering the hotel business. His widow, Georgia, and two sons, James and William, survive.

Howard B. Keck, 30, vice president of Superior Oil Company at Los Angeles, and Miss Elizabeth Avery Drown, 27, were married at Reno, Nevada. Attendants were Keck's brother, William H. Keck, Jr., also a Superior Oil vice president and Reno attorney William Woodburn, Jr.

W. G. Paul, Los Angeles stock broker, is the new president of the Los Angeles Better Business Bureau for the ensuing year. A prominent figure in oil circles, Paul is also secretary of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

Lortscher Heads Signal Purchases

Frank D. "Dutch" Lortscher has been named manager of Purchases and Stores Department for the Signal Oil and Gas Company, according to an announcement made by Mr. S. B. Mosher, president. He will continue to maintain his headquarters in the Los Angeles Home Office of the company. This promotion to head the newly created department is one of a long series for Mr. Lortscher, who started with the company over 22 years ago on Signal Hill.



Frank D. Lortscher

Widely known in purchasing circles as well as the oil business, he has found time to take a very active interest in purchasing association work. He has headed several important committees of the local Purchasing Agents Association and at the present time is a member of the Board of Directors of that group. His excellent work for the Purchasing Agents was climaxed last June when he was elected national chairman of the oil buyers group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Frank A. Burns has been named director of U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiaries, Los Angeles district. This was announced by J. Carlisle MacDonald, assistant to Irving S. Otis, chairman of the board of directors of U. S. Steel.

Rush M. Blodget, Oil Producers Agency, left Los Angeles January 23 for Washington, D. C., where he attended meeting of the National Petroleum Council, of which he is a member.

N. Van Wingen, vice president of Petroleum Technologists, Inc., spoke on "Consideration in Well Spacing" at the meeting of the junior group of the Pacific petroleum chapter, AIME, at the Rio Hondo Country Club, Downey.

Richard Fenton, executive vice president of the California Stripper Well Association, Los Angeles, a former staff commander of the Southern California Yachting Association, entertained a group of sailing followers at Bob Brooks' Seven Seas Cafe. They discussed plans for holding the annual Los Angeles mid-winter regatta.

Standard of California's manager of its safety division, Robert E. Donovan, is the new president of the Veterans of Safety. The organization is international in scope and is composed of professional safety engineers.

H. H. (Bob) Roberts, Standard Oil public relations expert, is one of the busiest members of the oil industry. His sojourns to other parts of California from Los Angeles in recent weeks, included a trip to San Francisco and the bay area and a visit to San Diego, where he attended a meeting of California newspaper publishers.

Russ Havenstrite is expected to shortly announce international polo for the Beverly Hills Club this spring, with the crack Mexican team coming to the Los Angeles district.

Jasper W. Tully, president of Reserve Oil & Gas Company, San Francisco, was a recent Los Angeles business visitor.

New offices of Superior Oil Company of California at Albuquerque, have been placed in charge of Sam Johnson. Johnson was shifted recently from Denver, Colorado.

E. Wayne Hoylman, discussed "Difference Between Airborne and Ground Magnetic Surveys" at the meeting in Los Angeles of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

At December Los Angeles Nomads meeting, (left to right), Earle Boggess, Baker Oil Tools, Inc., inducts new members, Joe Schlarb, Chiksan Company; D. M. Bernt, Pacific Perforating Co.; D. J. Bergeron, Baash-Ross Tool Co.; Onos Lindsay and Gordon Jackson, both of Eastman Oil Well Survey Company.

Five Star Final for Nomads December Meeting

The last Los Angeles Nomads meeting for 1949, held December 21 at the Officers Club, was highlighted by an all-star cast of speakers who presented some excellent discussions.

E. C. "Ned" Brown, Brown Drilling Co., spoke on conditions in the Middle East, with special attention to the foreign market for Middle East oil. He pointed out that per capita consumption in Europe and contiguous areas is minute compared with the U. S. The Brown Drilling Co. recently flew a drilling crew to Kuwait to drill in the neutral zone. Living quarters are being furnished by a specially outfitted LST anchored offshore.

The market for equipment in Latin America was discussed by Earl Rees, Patterson Ballagh Division of Byron Jackson Co. He described drilling prospects in Mexico, both as to Pemex and American Independent plans. Just returned from a trip of many months throughout Latin America, Earl was able to supply his fellow Nomads with the latest information on all countries visited.

Jay Gould, active for many years in oil operations outside the U. S., discussed the oil situation in the Middle East from the standpoint of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Home on leave, he was able to give an intimate and detailed picture of his company's operations.

Richmond Exploration Company's Charles Blanchet, also home on leave, described housing and other factors affecting general living conditions for the American staying in Latin America.

For the piece de resistance of the evening, "Beans" Riordan, National League umpire, now retired, entertained with stories taken from his many years of umpiring America's greatest sport.

Halliburton Advances Doane and Dawkins

Mr. Charles T. (Mickey) McGuire, Superintendent, in charge of West Coast operations of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company, has just announced the promotion of Harold E. Doane to the position of Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Doane, who has lived in the Bakersfield and Taft area most of his life, has been connected with the petroleum industry for the past 15 years, and has been associated with the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company for the past 10 years, of which seven were spent in the capacity of Fieldman of the HOWCO camp at Bakersfield.

Mr. Franklin M. Dawkins, formerly Testing Fieldman, succeeds Mr. Doane as General Fieldman at Bakersfield. Mr. Dawkins has had 12 years of service with the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company, in various locations throughout the country, and has been in California for three years.

M. E. Montrose, vice president-sales, Houston; W. H. Siems, export sales manager, New York; and R. G. Roberts, London representative, of Hughes Tool Company, returned recently to their respective headquarters after an extended business trip through England, France, Netherlands, Germany, and Italy.

Lockwood Try Quits

After standing idle since August last, Gene Reid Exploration Company's Dutton No. 1 on Sec. 28-8n-21w in Lockwood Valley, Ventura County, has been abandoned officially. The project took a look at all formations to 2000 ft.

Left to right are: Harold E. Doane, newly appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company; C. T. "Mickey" McGuire, Superintendent, and Franklin M. Dawkins, who succeeds Mr. Doane as General Fieldman at HOWCO's Bakersfield Camp.

Bernt Returns from Canadian Trip

D. M. "Denny" Bernt, Jr., Sales Engineer for Pacific Perforating Company, Torrance, California, has just returned from a five week trip through the principal oil fields in Canada. His trip extended through Calgary, Edmonton, Lloyd Minster, Vermillion and Turner Valley, Canada.

D. M. Bernt, Jr.

Pacific Perforating Company manufactures a complete line of gravel pack liners and sleeves, tailor-made to individual well conditions. They also maintain 24 hour pipe slotting service in their Coalinga, Ventura, Bakersfield and Taft branches, as well as the main plant at Torrance, where they also thread pipe with the exclusive Ventura Tool Flush Joint Thread. Pipe up to 13⅜" O.D. can be slotted (straight, keystone and fine-gauge slots) by the Pacific process.

Intercoast Adds Two Texas Wells

Intercoast Petroleum Corporation, of interest to many Californians, has completed two additional wells on its 5080 acre Argo lease in Loving County, west Texas, where it recently extended the Mason Pool a mile and one-quarter. According to development information received by Carl L. Barnes, the extension was made by Kyle No. 2 which proved up approximately 1000 acres of the lease. The TXL No. A-2, fifth well on the property, is drilling below 3000 feet and will probably be finaled within the next ten days. The four wells already completed are all flowing sweet oil of 41 and 42 gravity from the area of 3950 feet in the Delaware lime formation. Estimates are that the extension scored by Kyle No. 2 proved up close to 30 locations. Barnes stated that present plans of Intercoast call for drilling up the proven area on the basis of one well for every 20 acres. Exploration of its northerly holdings which extend an additional mile and one-half to two miles is also planned by Intercoast. The organization ground is in seven areas in the West Texas Permian Basin, one field in Coleman County, North Central Texas, and two fields in Lea County, N. M. Sizable leases are held undeveloped in Eddy, Chavez, and Lea Counties, N. M.

Colorado

One of the biggest lease spreads in northeastern Colorado was recorded at the end of the year when Frank H. Gower, Denver lease broker, and Homer Lynn of Jackson, Miss., acquired interests in more than 100,000 acres of state lands in Logan, Phillips, Yuma and Washington counties.

The lease came on the heels of Ohio Oil Co.'s recent activity blocking acreage in Yuma county. Ohio's spread extends along the eastern edge of the Julesburg basin through Perkins, Chase and Dundy counties, Nebr., and possibly into Cheyenne county, Kans. Considerable geophysical work has been done by the firm in these areas in 1949.

Other developments on the Colorado side of the Julesburg Basin found two wildcats in the Muddy sand. Carter's No. 1 at Blanchard in the Fort Morgan area was ready to drill stem test the formation at 5135 feet. Very light staining was reported in the Muddy, and no water. A joint effort of E. K. Carey Drilling Co., Plains Exploration, Bay Petroleum and Republic Natural Gas Co. in the Iliff area, Logan county, called the Muddy at 4443 feet and was last reported coring soft sand, with some fluorescence.

Meanwhile the Adams Drilling Co. of Fort Morgan was rigging up rotary for a test at the No. 1 Lee in 2-2n-57w in that area, with the goal in Dakota sand around 6000 feet. Backers of the company include M. I. Huey, Harold Adams, Howard Good, E. D. Smith, F. R. Kittrell and R. G. Hughes, all businessmen of Fort Morgan, Brush, Sterling and Denver. The firm has a 12-000 acre block south and east of Fort Morgan.

Satello Oil Company's No. 1, drilled by Gibson Drilling Co., in the Placerita Canyon field. Left to right, rear row: W. E. Campbell, driller; W. H. Sullivan derrick; E. B. Hicks, cathead; front row, left to right: Bob Kilpatrick, backup; Roy Jones, lead tong.

LAUGH THIS OFF!!

Coach: "And remember, you guys, football develops individuality, honor, character and courage. Now get in there and break every bone in 'them bums' bodies."

Give a pessimist a piece of rope and he'll hang himself. Give an optimist a piece of rope and he'll start a cigar factory.

Co-ed: "Do you shave, Willie?"

Willie: "Yep, been shaving for five years and cut myself both times."

Officer: "You're pinched for speeding."

Sweet Young Thing: "Why, Officer, you can't arrest me. This isn't my car and I haven't any driver's license."

"Did the doctor mean it when he told you your days were numbered if you didn't stop chasing women?"

"I'm afraid he did. You see, the woman I was chasing was his wife."

Three tourists were standing on a street corner in North Africa. They were an Englishman, an Arabian, and an American. Just then a beautiful dancing girl walked by.

The Englishman said, "By jove!" The Arabian said, "By the prophet!" The American just shifted his chewing gum and said, "By tomorrow night."

Patient: "Doctor, I don't smoke, drink or chase around with women. Will I live a hundred years?"

Doctor: "No, but it will seem like it."

Boss: "Why are you going to quit, Bill? Are your wages too low?"

Bill: "The wages are OK, but I'm keeping a horse out of a job."

"Let the rest of the world go buy," says the miser.

One way to be popular is to listen attentively to a lot of things you already know.

Rancher: "What kind of a saddle do you want—with or without a saddlehorn?"

Dude: "Might as well have one without. Doesn't seem to be much traffic out here."

"Dad, what has 6 pairs of legs, a brown head and green and black spots?"

"I give up, what is it?"

"I don't know either, but it's crawling down your neck."

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